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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 166 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 17, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

RICH CITY COTTON MERCHANT KIDNAPPED AND KILLED?

Out Of The Gloaming.

"The Need of the Hour" according to the "F. P. J." which is both "fearless and free" is to write about eight columns on the duty of the Congress, of Gandhiji, the leaders, the country, the world generally,—and not of its own.

* * * *

This after four or five days silence, waiting to see which way the wind would blow.

* * * *

After the self-denying ordinance of the last week and more, we had expected some such riotous orgy, but this spate exceeds even our modest expectation of one page!

* * * *

After the "wait and see" policy, the "F. P. J." begins with apostolic fervour about "Faith, Faith in Principles, Faith in People, etc." and ends by asking men "to learn to think, to act and to live as men"—but forgets to tell them what a lot can be done by apologising!

* * * *

We are treated to a Sunday sermon in the middle, appropriately enough, though after wading through all this sentimental slush, we do not know where the "F. P. J." is or what it stands for. But, it stands for itself, all right.

* * * *

Mr. de Valera hopes eventually to do away with the Governor-General of Ireland, and in the meantime he means to restrict his civic activities, which are so distasteful to Irishmen!

* * * *

We can now appreciate the safeguards for making the Governor-General's tenure safe in India, for is he not the greatest autocrat and the most splendidly paid official in the world, living in a state which Emperors may envy but never attain.

* * * *

At the very suggestion of abolition of the office of Governor-India of India, there would be a spate of letters to the "Times of India" and the movement would thus die an early death.

* * * *

A Bergan paper suggests that Von Hindenburg should get the Nobel Peace Prize this year, while Mussolini should get it next year. We fear Hindenburg will have to divide it with Hitler, otherwise the latter may declare it confiscate to the Nazis.

* * * *

For the present state of peace in Germany—the death-like silence, except for the shots of Nazi sharp-shooters,—both the President and his Chancellor are jointly responsible, and Hitler can rightly demand a proper division of the spoils.

* * * *

According to Robert Bernays M.P., there are only 20,000 Socialists, Communists, Jews and others in German concentration camps, proving the better organisation of the thoroughgoing Germans. Mussolini must have been left far behind—, though in his day he did exceedingly well.

* * * *

There are some people who believe that Indian States will never come up to the standard of British India. They are mistaken. Mangrol is an exception. It has not only got a criminal code, but it has got an Ordinance too. What more can the people want?

* * * *

It is based on British Indian ordinances, and we can trust to its "thoroughness"—the key-note of British rule in India! At this rate, there ought to be no qualms about the ultimate success of the Federal idea. Wonderful, the way these States are advancing at one bound.

* * * *

"Wild scenes marked the closing stages of the Irish Dail", says Reuter, and adds that many deputies were asleep when it dispersed at 2-10 a.m. They must have been snoring wildly.

* * * *

The Ministers are the watch-dogs of the present and future constitutions. They at once waited in a deputation on the Viceroy, and the latter, of course, suavely told them there was no cause for anxiety.

* * * *

And the A.P. reports: "It is believed that the Deputation left the Viceroy's House satisfied." Our Ministers do not require much to satisfy them. They are thankful for their salaries and small mercies.

* * * *

Henpeck: "I can read my wife just like a book."

Friend: "You can't shut her up like one."

BODY WITH WOUND FOUND AT CHAWPATTY

Mysterious Demand Of Rs. 5,000 From Mehata Of Deceased

IS IT COPY OF U. S. GANGSTERS' METHODS?—INQUEST TO-DAY

Mr. Shankerlal Himatlal, a rich cotton merchant of Bombay, is reported to be missing since Saturday morning.

It is stated that Shankerlal, resided at Walkeshwar,.

He left his house at 8 a.m. for his 'pedi' (firm), at Carpenter Street. He remained in the 'pedi' for about half an hour and left it saying that he would go home. But, up to five in the same evening he did not return home.

His mehta (clerk) Devidas received an envelope during the course of the day. It contained a letter to the effect that Shankerlal was taken away and that unless a sum of Rs. 5,000 was deposited in a certain specified place before ten that night, he would be murdered.

FRUITLESS SEARCH BY POLICE.

The Mehta it is reported rushed to the Princess Street police station and informed Inspector Raje and Mr. Dyer, who started investigations immediately, a search was made, but no information was available which would enable the police to find out what had happened to the missing man.

BODY FOUND AT CHOWPATTY.

The body of Mr. Shankerlal was found at Chowpatty foreshore, on Sunday evening. There is a wound on the head, which betokens foul-play.

MERCHANTS ALARMED.

Latest information gathered on this tragic incident, which has caused great sensation among the merchants in the city, is that Mr. Shankerlal used to live at Sutar Chawl, and used to go to Walkeshwar often on business. So it is believed he has been missing from Walkeshwar.

His father, who is a very rich merchant and is at present out of Bombay has been telegraphically informed of this tragedy, but he had not reached Bombay by Sunday night.

DEMAND FOR SUM AT GHATKOPER.

Further inquiries have elicited the fact that the person or persons responsible for the kidnapping of Mr. Shankerlal, asked the Mehta (Devidas) in the letter to send the sum of Rs. 5,000 at a place at Ghatkoper. The police therefore went to Ghatkoper to conduct the necessary inquiries, but no trace of the culprits is available.

INQUEST TO-DAY.

An inquest over the body will be held to-day (Monday) by the City Coroner.

BERLIN, July 15.

The Cabinet adopted on Friday thirty laws dealing with political economic, juridical, financial, agricultural and films.

PORTUGAL SAFE NOW !

POLICE CONFIDENT, REVOLUTION STAMPED OUT.

(Special Cable.)

LISBON, July 15.

The police now are confident that they have stamped out all danger and revolution for a long time as a result of vigorous measures.

It is officially announced that 333 supposed revolutionaries have been arrested since May of whom 116 are chiefly communists and syndicalists found guilty.

A large quantity of war material including machine guns and dumdum bullets have been seized ....

SIKHS SCORE VICTORY

Convictions For Creating Disturbance In Court Compound Set Aside

KARTAR SINGH TO FILE APPEAL

Released Men March Out In Procession From Jail To Gurdwara

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 15.

The Sikhs of Cawnpore scored a victory on Thursday when as a result of the compromise arrived at between the local authorities and the Gurudwara authorities all the 11 Sikhs arrested on the 11th last in the Court compound for wearing Kirpans were released yesterday amidst loud cheers and Sikhs Slogans of 'Wah Guru ki Fateh' along with Sikh songs. Their convictions for creating disturbance in the Court compound were set aside.

The original conviction of Sirdar Kartar Singh under Sec. 19 of the Arms Act, however, stands and he has been released on a personal bond. An appeal is to be filed in the same.

The released Sikhs marched out in procession from the jail after being duly garlanded. At the Gurudwara, the Sikh ladies welcomed them back with showers of flowers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SIMLA'S SILENCE

Poona Optimistic About Nature Of Reply

CHANCE OF CONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF C. D. BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT?

POONA, July 16.

The delay in the Viceroy's reply to Ganlhiji's request for an interview has heightened the feeling of suspense which was noticeable among Congress circles yesterday, but has also contributed to the distinct tone of optimism that prevails here regarding the nature of the reply.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DELAY

The delay is taken to mean that Gandhiji's request is being earnestly considered both by the Government of India and the British Government.

It is pointed out that the most important decision of the informal Conference was the one by which it almost unanimously authorised. Gandhiji to seek an interview with the Viceroy with a view to exploring the possibilities of peace. The decision to restore the "status quo", it is said, is only second in importance, and is to be implemented if the negotiations fail.

COROLLARY.

It is, furthermore, only a corollary to the action of the Conference in throwing out the other two resolutions, one recommending unconditional withdrawal of Civil Disobedience, and the other recommending individual Civil Disobedience.

It is argued that the Conference has only rejected the proposal for unconditional withdrawal, but not conditional withdrawal by mutual agreement, and political circles hold that the possibility of such a withdrawal by agreement remains so long, as there is a chance of the interview taking place.

The situation is, therefore, not considered so difficult now as it at first appeared to be.

FURTHER CHAT WITH LEADERS

Gandhiji had further conversations with leaders this morning, and commenced his weekly silence an hour later than usual. —A.P.

VICEROY SHOULD MEET GANDHIJI

STATESMANSHIP REQUIRES FREE AND FRANK DISCUSSION SAYS "HINIDU"

MADRAS, July 15.

In an editorial article on the Poona conference, "The Hindu" says that statesmanship requires that the Viceroy should be prepared to meet Gandhiji and discuss with him frankly and freely as man to man the issues involved.

If the interview is either refused or proves sterile the paper says: "surely congress leaders should not commit the same blunder as we have been blaming Government for, namely, take their stand on prestige regardless of what is required in the best interests of the country."

The Journal suggests putting aside a programme "on the desirability or feasibility of which not all agree" and the adoption of methods by which all progressive forces in the country could be harnessed to the cause of practical and constructive action."—A.P.

STOP PRESS

JAPAN'S NOTABLE WIN.

LONDON, July 16.

Paris—Japan won the Triangular Lawn Tennis Contest with five wins, South Africa four, France two.

To-day's results: Satoh (Japan) beat Boussus (France) 6/4. 2/6, 6/4. Nunoi (Japan) beat Marlin (France) 4/6. 8/6, 6/1.

Doubles: Satoh Nunoi beat Merlin Bernard, 4/6, 9/7, 6/4.

Kirby Farquharson (South Africa) beat Journu Martin Legeay (France) 6/4, 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK-BERLIN SOLO FLIGHT

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 16.

The first New York Berlin solo flight was accomplished in 26 hours by an American Indian airman, Wiley Post, who landed at the Templehof aerodrome 11|55 a.m. He was welcomed at the American Military Attache by a small crowd. He said his "robo" pilot functioned excellently, but he dared not sleep. He refused to rest, had a bath and a meal and restarted for Moscow at 2-11 p.m.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 16.

An order advise the Government on economic questions. A General Economic Council is formed consisting of prominent economists, bankers, industrialists, such as Krupp, Thyssen, Professor Bosch, and Banker Otto Fischer.

HITLER AND MUSSOLINI.

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 16.

Herr Hitler telegraphed to Sgr. Mussolini congratulating him on his signing the Four-Power Pact, which he says is due to the statesmanlike initiative of Sgr. Mussolini and strengthens the ties of Italo-German friendship. He concludes by adding that in view of to-day's serious world situation the pact is a ray of light in the life of the peoples of Europe.

Parsi Women's Marriages With "Aliens" Condemned

Some Speakers Heckled At C. J. Hall Meeting: Mr. Kharegat Explains True Ideal Of Womanhood: Committee Of 61 To Go Into 1919 Resolution Re. Social Boycott

There were uproarious scenes at a crowded meeting of Parsis held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening, to disapprove of marriages of Parsi girls with Non-Parsis.

The orthodox element was fully represented at the meeting, but there were youths too who invaded the galleries, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. Applauding every orthodox sentiment voiced by the speakers they echoed the chorus:

"No Parsi girl to marry a non-Parsi boy. No Parsi boy to marry a non-Parsi girl."

INTERRUPTER HECKLED.

A young man who interrupted a speaker advocating social boycott of Parsis defying this code, was heckled by the audience and unceremoniously turned out of the hall. Whether he wished to differ from the orthodox view or merely wanted to make a suggestion, nobody cared to know.

Before he had uttered a few words he was made the target for paper balls aimed from the galleries and mercilessly heckled. There were cat-calls and all sorts of vocal noises, and cries were heard from all directions: "Throw him out, neck him out." The pandemonium which lasted for a few minutes ended when the boy was unceremoniously shown out of the hall by some people from the audience.

MR. HIRJIBEHEDIN JEERED AT.

Another speaker, who was unpopular with the audience was Mr. E. R. Hirji-Behedin, editor and proprietor, "Kaiser-e-Hind," who, they imagined, held pro-reform views. His declaration that there could no two opinions as to the evil of Parsis inter-marrying with non-Parsis was greeted with ironical cheers. When the speaker remarked that he was prepared to support any measure to the good of the community and to see that there were no factions and parties in the community, there were cries "Apologise for your past conduct."

His speech was throughout punctuated by jeers of "Boycott Hirji-Behedin," and counter-jeers of "Hirji-Behedin-ki Jai". The resolution moved by him that the question of social boycott should be investigated by a Committee, consisting of 61 members was, however, adopted.

MR. KHAREGAT PRESIDES.

The meeting was convened by the Parsi Panchayat and a large number of ladies attended. Sir Cowasji Jehangr (Sr.) who was to have presided at the meeting was absent due to indisposition, and Mr. M. P. Kharegat, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court presided. The two other Trustees of the Panchayat who were present were Sir S. B. Billimoria and Mr. Jalbhai Cowasji Seth.

DETAIL OF PROCEEDINGS

The view that the great majority of the Parsi community disapproved of marriages of Parsi women with non-Parsis was expressed by Mr. M. P. Kharegat in the course of his speech.

He believed that almost the whole community did so, although there was a difference of opinion as to the measures of prevention. The reason for such disapproval was patent, namely, the harm that was likely to result to the community. This evil commenced in the community a few years ago, and an Anjuman meeting under the Chairmanship of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, 5th Baronet had passed resolutions against it in 1919. He believed for some years thereafter such marriages had become very rare. But within the last two or three years there had been several such, hence the necessity for the meeting.

"CHIEF CAUSES OF EVIL."

"It has to be admitted", continued the Chairman, "that one of the chief causes for this evil is the marriage of Parsi men with non-Parsi women. Our present-day girls think that because men contract such marriages they also may do so. But our community strongly disapproves of such marriages also. And has from time to time expressed such disapproval in Anjuman meetings and otherwise. The argument that because some men do wrong, women should also be allowed to act likewise, is manifestly improper. Moreover in the case of women

(Continued on page 8.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Respectable Cultured Bride for Civil Marriage with young Maratha Graduate in permanent service, good social status. Apply: Box No. 846 "Bombay Chronicle."

Young respectable Mahommedan bachelor of advanced views and English style, Europe returned, on responsible job and bright future prospects drawing a salary of Rs. 370 p. m. wishes to marry a decent educated young girl of any nationality no caste, religion or communal restrictions. Please refer with printed address to Box No. 899, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for the Bandra Municipal Tamil School a qualified teacher on a monthly salary of Rs. 35. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 22nd instant. Apply to R. S. Bulsara, Esq., B.A.,LL.B., Advocate, Chairman, School Board, Bandra. (6993).

Wanted Gujerati speaking assistants. Only those having high educational qualifications and long business experience need apply with copies of testimonials stating age, past service, present employment, salary expected to Box No. 916 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor Gujerati knowing as House Surgeon and qualified nurses for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials. Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (919).

Wanted Immediately—An L.T.M. of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay who has worked in the Spinning Department in a Mill. He should be Marathi-speaking and will have to work as a Spinning Teacher from 7 to 9-30 p.m. in the evening daily. The salary of the post will be Rs. 60-5-75 per month. Apply to the Secretary, Textile Technical School, Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay. (894).

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted financial Agents, Brokers and Canvassers throughout India to sell the shares of a big sugar mill under construction in U.P. management expert, influential and reputed, Directorate strong and responsible. Apply to:—Mr. M. A. Wasay, 11, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (908).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let To Vegetarian Hindus, newly constructed, attractive, decorated three and four room flats spacious balconies, at Raval Building near Tilak Bridge, Hindu Colony Dadar, from 1st August. Rents Rs. 65 and 80. (873).

To-Let Decent, well-ventilated Flats for families available at Shivlal Motilal Mansion, opposite the Central Station, moderate Rent, good accommodation, apply Rama Mali within. (6957).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To be Let—Airy and well-ventilated Residential Blocks and Shops to be let at the Junction of Clare Road and Ripon Road, Byculla, in the building known as Old Masina Hospital Building, at reasonable rents. Apply to the Trustees Bai Kabibai Charities, 26, Borah Bazar Street, Fort. (6990).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

For Sale "Jlo" Cycle Motor 1-1/2 h.p. 160 M.P.G. of Petrol, speed 20 m.p.h. Rs. 139 with spares. P. B. Subrao, Dowlaishwaram, (Madras) (918).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Scientific Homoeopathic Medical Classes convenient noon hours for admission, apply to Dr. Asar, Vishnu Bhuvan opposite Station, Dadar (B.B.) Bombay. (913).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Gem System of Cutting in Kanarese Hindi and English. Price Rs. 3 each. Rao's Tailoring College, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2. (850).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Repay Hundred Rupees Loan By twelve monthly instalments of nine rupees. Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji St., Thakurdwar. (9023)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Use well-known Windsor Blades and get a beautiful Gramophone free in September, and Rs. 1,000 insurance free on Xmas to the collector of biggest number of blade Wrappers. Distributors:—Italia Co. Bombay 3. (904).

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notice

NOTICE

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB LIMITED.

The Rates of Admission to the Enclosures, inclusive of Entertainment Tax are as under:—

	Rs.
Season Ticket (Members') ..	50
Coupon Book (Non-Member)	65
Lady's Coupon Book or Season Ticket	15
Day Tickets—First Enclosure: Gentleman	6/4
Lady	3/2
Day Ticket—Second Enclosure: Admission	2/8
Soldiers in Uniform	1/4
..	6893

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July to 9th August, 1933, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1933.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. KANGA.
Assistant Secretary.
17th July, 1933.

6996

W. I. T. C. Ltd.

MEMBERS BADGES for 1933-34 will be posted to Members on Saturday July 22nd. These should therefore reach Members on Monday July, 24th 1933.

B. H. HOPKINS.
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club. Ltd.

6995

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LILAVATIBAI, wife of Harilal Dwarkadas Mody, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, use, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground whereof the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Cowasji Shroff are the present Fazandars, containing by admeasurement one hundred seventy-three square yards and two-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1216, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 3/7488, which have been wrongly mentioned in the Conveyance to the said Bai Lilavati as 286, 1955, 2 and 7429, 7490, 7461 and 7471 respectively bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2888 Bhuleshwar Division together with the tenement or building standing thereon formerly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 29 and now bearing Municipal C Ward No. 6694 and Street No. 121, situate on the Eastern side of Ardeshir Dady Street at Khetwadi in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on the East by the property formerly belonging to Cowasji Hormusji Ghandhibhoy, but now to Doorgadas Devidas and his wife Kasturbai, on the West by Ardeshir Dady Street, on the North formerly partly by the property belonging to Cooverji Cowasji Shroff and partly by that of Sorabji Hormusji Shroff and now partly by the property of Navalbai, widow of Purshottam Bhanji and partly by the property of Rattanji Nassarwanji Daruwala and his wife Dhanbai and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Dadabhai Rustomji Shroff but now to Hirabai widow of Jugmohandas Motilal which said premises are now in the occupation of Bai Lilavati, wife of Harilal Dwarkadas Mody and her tenants.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1933
VRAJLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6992

Public Notices

Gwalior Engineering Works

TENDER NOTICE.

FOR SUPPLY OF HARDWARE & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS STORES.
DURING 1933-34.
ANNUAL RATE CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Annual requirements, as usual, and will be received upto 14th August, 1933.

Tender forms together with the list of material required can be had from the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 5 which must be sent by Money Order only.

I. N. HAKSAR.
Captain.
Controller.
Gwalior Engineering Works, Gwalior.
Dated 13th July, 1933.

6994

Public Notice

With reference to the enquiries received by us we hereby notify the public that we have no interest in or concern with the firm of Sukhdayal Ramblias. Any one dealing with them should do so on the above understanding.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1933.

ANANDRAM MUNGTURAM.

915

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS, AND INVESTORS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES,
SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MILLS, KNOWN AS THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS.

Re: The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will, under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1933, at 4-30 p.m., the Bomanjee Petit Mills. The sale will be held at the Mill premises at Mahaluxmi.

PARTICULARS.

LAND: All that freehold land admeasuring about 48,982 square yards and leasehold land admeasuring about 22,943 square yards and held under lease renewable in perpetuity for a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200.

Together with all and singular the Mill-house and other buildings and offices, standing on the said pieces or parcel of land.

And spindles 42,368, Looms 1250 and

All the singular, the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, and other mechanical things and appliances and all ropes, banding strapping bobbins card and spinning cans now used in connection with the Mills of the said Company.

Together with the exclusive right to use the tickets for all markets now being used by the said Mill.

The Mill, the Machinery and Plant can be inspected on application to the Official Liquidator.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator, at his Office, at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO MOTOR CAR BUYERS.

Sale of Second Hand Motor Cars.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st July, 1933, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, the following cars:—

1 Morris Cowley 1929 Saloon: 4 Cylinder, 14 H.P. Self starter and Electric lights in working order and in decent condition.

1 Morris Oxford 1928: 4 Cylinder, 14 H.P. 4 doors saloon Magneto Ignition.

1 Rover 15 H.P. 2 Litro Sun Saloon Weyman Body, Riviera Model.

Inspection and trial can be given by appointment.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance shall be paid and cars removed immediately on the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUNNING TO PACKED HOUSES
Breezy Musical Comedy

"Yes, Mr. Brown"

A Brilliant Cast Headed by
JACK BUCHANAN
in a whirlwind of dance, Song and Comedy
Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES
Dhobi Talao Telephone 22666

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BHAT BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the owner Mr. Narsidas Jekisondas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, today MONDAY, the 17th July, 1933 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government ground rent land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Doongry Street, admeasuring about 435 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 821: 814 and 815; New Nos. 6551; 6557; Old Survey Nos. 131-132 and 133; New Survey No. 2720, Cadestral Survey No. 959 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 1313, Street Nos. 362-372 and bounded on the East by Doongry Street, on the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Ebrahim Noorani and on the South by the property of Khatau Makanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at 54 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BRAND NEW PERSIAN CARPETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction ot their rooms by order of the parties concerned:—

About 40 Brand new woollen and silk Persian carpets, of various colours, designs and sizes.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvent Revashankar Mayaram and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Chandabai Thakordas Desai and Kantilal Thakordas Desai Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th of July, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on site the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed insolvent and the said mortgagees in the immoveable property as under.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Carnac Bunder on the B.P.T. Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement about 441 sq. yds. and registered as New Survey No. 3186 and 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/19, 1/20 (Princes Dock Division) together with the godown erected thereon and assessed as A Ward No. 2907 (24) and Street No. 219W.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, attorneys for the Official Assignee at their office at 31 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO

The CARLTON

THREE SHOWS EVERY DAY
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARREL
IN THEIR LATEST & BEST FOX PICTURE
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
It's a real treat! Don't miss it!

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5973	3 July	14 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Aug	2 Sept
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	†2 Sept

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers, Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Suwa Maru 10700	20 July	7 Aug.
Fushimi Maru 11000	3 Aug	21 Aug

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Chichibu Maru	17000	2 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	16 Aug

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July
Heian Maru	11600	14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

thing to do now was to cut Mrs. Graves out of his life. "I want you to be lenient with her," he added.

Sentencing Mrs. Graves, who was in tears, to six months in the second division, the Recorder remarked. "You played havoc with this policeman's heart."

LONDON POLICE SUPERINTENDENT GETS SACK

Secret Charge Against Officer 37 Years In Force

Following recent suspension from duty, a uniformed superintendent of the Metropolitan Police appeared before a Special Disciplinary Board at Scotland Yard to answer a charge the nature of which has not been made public.

After hearing the evidence, the Board decided that the allegation made against the officer had been proved, and he was ordered to be dismissed from the service, says "News of the World."

The officer concerned gave notice that he would appeal to the Home Secretary against the decision.

In the event of the Home Secretary upholding the verdict of the Disciplinary Board, the superintendent will have the right of appealing to the King.

Lord Trenchard, the Commissioner of Police, under an order made only a few days previously, himself appointed the members of the Board, which consisted of the Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, Deputy-Commissioner, Chairman; Lieut.-Colonel P R Laurie, Assistant Commissioner; and Lieut.-Colonel J F C Carter, Deputy-Assistant Commissioner.

Det.-supt. Horwell, of the Central Office, Scotland Yard, who was appointed to investigate the charge was also present.

FIRST CASE ON RECORD.

The hearing of the evidence against the officer and the officer's defence occupied a whole day, and lasted well into the evening.

The dismissed superintendent has been in charge of one of the central divisions for about eight years.

He is a married man with 37 years' service and was due to retire at an early date on a pension of about £9 a week.

This is the first time in the history of the Metropolitan police that an officer holding the rank of superintendent has been summoned to appear before a Disciplinary Board. The procedure was precisely the same as that adopted in the case of any officer of lower rank summoned before the Board.

In every case the accused has the right of being represented by a "friend of the Court," and although a shorthand note is taken of the proceedings, every question and every answer is also written in long hand.

The whole report, with the finding of the Board, is then sent to the Commissioner for submission to the Home Secretary.

MRS. SMITH AT NIGHT, MRS. GRAVES BY DAY

Woman "Jekyll And Hyde" Plays Havoc With Policeman's Heart

Declared to have been a Mrs. Smith at night and a Mrs. Graves by day, a woman was sent to prison at the Old Bailey for bigamy with a policeman. She appeared in the indictment as Lottie Agnes Elizabeth Graves, aged 30, and she pleaded guilty.

"This woman lived almost a Jekyll and Hyde life," declared Mr. Anthony Jessel, who prosecuted.

Mrs. Graves, says "News of the World," was married in March, 1923, to a railway guard, and the couple lived together in Selgrave-road, Hammersmith.

In March, 1931, Mrs. Graves met Renneson Smith, a constable in the City Police Force and told him she was single.

Smith asked why she was wearing a wedding ring, and she then alleged that her husband had been killed in a railway accident.

After a year's courtship, continued Mr. Jessel, during which P. C. Smith visited the house at Hammersmith, but never met the real husband, he married Mrs. Graves, believing she was a widow.

THE HONEYMOON.

The honeymoon was spent at Folkestone, and Mrs. Graves explained her visit there by telling her husband that she was nursing a friend.

The couple came back to London and went to live at Highbury, and Mrs. Graves informed her husband she had to nurse the friend at nighgt.

In that way she was able to be Mrs. Smith at night, and in the daytime she returned to her husband as Mrs. Graves.

Mr. Jessel added that the deception went on until February of this year, when Mrs. Graves told P. C. Smith that for six or seven weeks she would have to go to a hospital every night.

She then returned to her husband at night and became "Mrs. Smith" in the day time.

Det-insp. Greer, of the City Police, gave evidence that both men "thought the world" of Mrs. Graves, and in the witness-box Mr. Graves said he was taking her back.

P. C. Smith, replying to the Recorder, suggested that the only

(Continued in Column 6.)

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashad Vad 10, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 23, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 14, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 10m.
Sunset—7h. 19m.
Hightide—9-10; 19-24.
Lowtide—1-32; 14-50.

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 23m. p.m. First Quarter 30th July 10h. 14m. a.m.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual General Meeting, St. George's Hospital, Fort, 6 p.m.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Annual General Meeting, G. T. Hospital, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 18.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 19.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bye-election to Legislative Council, Nomination of Candidates.

B. P. T. EMPLOYEES CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate.

JAMIAT ASHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN.—The six-monthly meeting of the above Institution will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) in the Hall, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) The anniversary of the Jamiat will be held on Wednesday, 19th inst. in the Hall, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will expound in Gujarati Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II. Yasna Ha 44, strophes 10 and 11.

THE ACE HIT
THAT ELECTRIFIED
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LONDON.
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YOU EVER GASPED AT

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WITH ONE HAND AND
WAIST LINES WITH THE
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CLEAR ALL WIRES

WITH THE BRITISH STAR
BENITA HUME

Also Showing
LAUREL & HARDY
IN ANOTHER SIDE SPLITTER
British Movietone News

WEIRD CATACOMBS.
UNCANNY ORIENTAL
TORTURE CHAMBERS.
SPECTACULAR ASIATIC
PALACES, A MYSTERIOUS
DEATH-RAY, A ROBOT
HURLING ARTIFICIAL
LIGHTNING—
Just a Few of the Thrills
IN
SAX ROHMER'S
GREAT THRILLER
THE
MASK OF FU MANCHU
Creating chills and shivers.

NEXT CHANGE AT
THE CAPITOL
BOOKING IS NOW OPEN.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KOHINOOR: "Nagana". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Duniya". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Branded Oath". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Clear All Wires". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Tess of the Storm Country". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "A Lady's Profession". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Yes Mr. Brown". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Afzal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 Noon—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Light Music by Sonibai Muigaoker.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market prices.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-10 p.m.—Talk: "Listening to the World" by E. J. M. Hudson.
9-25 p.m.—A Studio Concert. Miss Enid Blake, L.R.A.M., Pianoforte; Mrs. Claude Snow Mezzo Soprano; Mr. Mehelli N. Mehta, Violin; Mr. Victor Sequeira, Guitar; and, Mr. Harry Potter, songs at the Piano.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

ARYA SAMAJ, MANDVI.—A public meeting will be held in the Mandvi Arya Samaj (Masjid Bunder Road) to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. under the presidentship of Rev. Swami Omkar Sachidanandji when Pandit Paradhubhai Sharma, Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale and Mr. V. R. Mehta will speak on "The Hindus' duty and the Present Situation."

CHOOSING VOCATION:—Dr. Arthur Roy, Ph.D., Editor in Chief of the "Progressive India", will lecture in English at the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpaty), on Tuesday (18th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "How to Choose a Vocation in Life". The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST: E. C.C. SOCIETY, LTD:—The seventh annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP:—Mr. S. J. Balsara and Mr. B.T. Anklesaria will speak on "Conversion from the view-point of Zoroastrianism" at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

B.B. and C.I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION:—The first quarterly meeting of the Central Council of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union will be held at the Beryl House, Office of the Bombay Centre to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

ARYA SAMAJ GYMNASIUM.

The Secretary of the Gymnasium, writes: This Gymnasium has been providing free Physical training to boys and girls every day from 6 to 8 a.m. since long time. The training classes for girls had to be discontin for a few days on account of the usual vacation and public holidays but they have been re-started.

In addition to the above, special physical training for ladies is provided daily in the evening between 3-30 and 5 (S.T.) under the auspices of the "Hindu Dharma Bhagini Mandal."

BENITA HUME, LEE TRACY and UNA MERKEL in "CLEAR ALL WIRES"—which opened at the Capitol on Saturday.

DUMB FRIENDS' LEAGUE

Notice Served On Four Well-Known Members

Lord Daresbury, Colonel T. C. Moore, M.P., Sir Frederick Hobday, and Mrs. Arbuthnot, four well-known figures in the animal welfare movement, (according to the "Manchester Guardian") have, it is understood, been informed that the Executive Committee of Our Dumb Friends' League have decided that their membership of the league has been terminated owing to their having given their patronage to the animal lovers' ball, held in May, in aid of the Royal Veterinary College. The ball was held under the presidency of the Duke of Gloucester.

The decision of the League Executive is understood to be connected with the attitude to vivisection experiments, a matter which has given rise to acute controversy in recent months.

Colonel Moore, interviewed in London, explained that when he first received intimation from the secretary of Our Dumb Friends League that his membership had been terminated he replied that he intended to accept the invitation he had already received to attend the annual general meeting of the league on Thursday. He received a further letter giving the reason for the Executive's action.

Lord Daresbury has been a keen supporter in the House of Lords of many bills in furtherance of animal welfare, and Colonel Moore is a leading member of the animal welfare group in the House of Commons. Mrs. Arbuthnot, a daughter of Lord Warton, has been an active worker in animal welfare affairs, and Sir Frederick Hobday is hon. veterinary surgeon to the King, and is principal of the Royal Veterinary College.

ARYA SAMAJ PREACHER

The World All Faiths Conference is to be held at Chicago in coming October. Scholars from all countries will assemble there, and invitations have been issued for that purpose.

Pandit Ayodhyaprasadji of Calcutta, the well-known Vedic research scholar, and a preacher of Arya Samaj has also received an invitation to attend the above conference.

Pt. Ayodhayaprasadji has consented to attend the conference and will propagate the mission of Maharishi Dayanand and message of Vedic religion.

The Pandit is soon coming to Bombay and will sail for America in the middle of this month.

VIDDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ.

The Secretary have submitted their 39th Annual Report and audited Balance sheet for the year 1932/33. The permanent funds of the Institution amount to over Rs. 2,05,000. During the next year, the Samaj has selected not less than 102 students among whom a sum of Rs. 6 800 has been sanctioned for distribution by way of scholarships.

The item of interest is the annual subscription. The response is too poor. It appears the present collection is not even half as much as was done a couple of years back.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a public lecture will be delivered at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, 'Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze A. Bode will speak on "The Constitution of a Year according to Zoroastrianism".

DISROBING OF DRAUPADI

Japanese Parallel Recalled

The popular amusements in ancient India were dicing, hunting, horse racing chariot-racing; hawking, pigeon-flying and animal-fighting. Betting accompanied dice-playing. The gamblers staked wealth, wives and even personal freedom, and many cases of misery and ruin are recorded as the result of gambling. The Mahabharata narrates an instance of ruin by dice-playing and gambling.

Draupadi was a daughter of Draupada, King of Panshala and a joint-wife of the five Pandava brothers. When she attained to maturity the father declared to give Draupadi in marriage to one who would pierce a high-placed target with his arrows. He placed a target at a very great height and prepared a stiff and unbendable bow. Many princes and noblemen took part in the competition, but failed even to affix the string to the bow. The great hero Karna would have succeeded in piercing the target, but Draupadi having declared that she would never marry Suta's son, Karna, the latter went away without attempting to pierce the target. Arjuna succeeded in the competition, and became entitled to marry Draupadi. But at the behest of the sage Vyasdeva she was married to the five Pandava brothers.

Yudhisthira, the eldest of the five Pandavas played a game of dice with the Kaurava prince Duryodhana, who by tricks won the game. Yudhisthira lost in the game his Kingdom, wealth, subjects and his joint-wife staked by him. Duryodhana claimed even her sari. She piteously cried for help but no one extended her any help. She appealed to god Hari for help and He foiled Duhshasana's attempts to deprive her of her sari, by making the sari unending.

JAPANESE PARALLEL.

In the ancient Japanese annals, entitled the Kamakuraghi, a parallel legend exists.

In the temple of Emmei-ji at Kamakura a statue of Hadaka-Jizo (the naked Jizo) is enshrined. Clothes were placed on that statue and it stood upright with its feet upon a chess-board. The face was that of Jizo but the body of the statue was of a woman. The legend of the statue is related thus. Prince Tokyori played chess with his wife in the presence of many guests and they made a term that whoever lost the game should stand naked on the chess board. The Princess lost the game and to escape the disgrace of standing nude upon boots put unto own naged she prayed to God Jizo chess-board and disrobing his body changed it into the body of a woman.

THE ODDS AGAINST

Winning Calcutta Sweep

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

An allustration of the inability of people to calculate the odds against them in lotteries is given by Sir Ross Barker in an article on "Betting and the Public", which appears in the "Nineteenth Century and After" for July.

"If Adam in the year B.C. 4004 had taken a ticket in the Calcutta Sweep," he says, and one such ticket had been taken by one of his successors every year since, it is improbable that they would yet have won the first prize.

"On the other hand, if they had invested the same amount from year to year they would now possess most of the wealth of the world".—Reuter.

INDIA'S WOEFUL ILLITERACY

Help Mr. Kalnad In His Missionary Work

Mr. Byram N. Khambatta, in the course of an appeal, after referring to India's backwardness in education, writes:—

"Out of 30 millions of children of school-going age only 10 millions receive the sprinkling of education, and the Government spends Rs. 70 millions per year, that is to say, Rs. 7 annually on each child who is being educated.

"Whoever attempts to bring even a ray of light to the illiterate that wallow in darkness deserve all our praise and encouragement. Such a person from amongst those few and far between, that we have in his country is Mr. H. S. Kalnad the D. A. V. Free Night High School of 30 Bhuleshwar, Bombay. This gentleman, as I know, has given his very best time, labour and money, out of the scanty he has, to the cause espoused by him. Indeed, such a person who devotes his energy in a missionary spirit has every claim to draw upon our sympathy, support and sacrifice.

"Any one, who helps him in his noble efforts, helps him in mitigating the most disgraceful condition that prevails in country. Here is an appeal for the voiceless children of every man and woman who by the grace of God has been endowed with the blessings of light and learning.

"The best charity that man can make, says the Great Prophet Zarathustra, is to give light to the unenlightened."

LORD HARDINGE'S 75th BIRTHDAY

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, who was Viceroy of India from 1910-1916, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on June 20.

Lord Hardinge, who was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, held diplomatic appointments in many capitals.

In 1912, while he was Viceroy of India, he had a remarkable escape from death when an attempt was made to assassinate him while he was making a State entry into Delhi, riding on an elephant. A bomb that was thrown at him struck the handle of the State umbrella which was being held over his head, killing an attendant.

When Lord Hardinge, who had been seriously injured, resumed his duties some weeks later he declared that the incident would in no way influence his attitude.

On his return to England he acted as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs until 1920, when he was appointed British Ambassador in Paris. He remained there until 1922.

At the end of 1930 he returned to India, where he took part in the inauguration ceremonies of New Delhi, and incidentally bagged his fortieth tiger.

Lord Hardinge spent his birthday in London.—Reuter.

TRUANT INVENTS BIRD AEROPLANE

Da Vinci's Idea Put Into Execution

PRAGUE, (By Mail.)

Patents have beeen accorded in Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, United States, Canada and France to an aeroplane invented by a Bohemian mechanic. The aeroplane has movable wings which can be raised or depressed at right angles to the body of the machine. The invention is said to make it possible to land the aeroplane on a very small stretch of land. The inventor has never attended a school, and has derived most of his technical education from encyclopaedias. Special inspiration was given him by reading accounts of experiments made by Leonardi da Vinci in 1552—Reuter.

FUN FOR HALF-PENNY

Jump From 80-Foot Tower

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

There is a new thrill in Moscow's playground, the Park of Culture and Best. Members of the public, by paying half a penny, can climb an 80-foot tower—and jump off the top with a parachute.

This parachute practice is regarded sympathetically in official quarters. It is considered good training in "war preparedness".—Reuter.

Cawnpore.—Dr. Murari Lal, who was arrested at Lucknow on January 15th last while presiding over the Provincial Dictators' Conference and convicted to one year's R. I. was released from Almora District Jail much earlier than the expiry of the full term of his imprisonment.

DOG'S STATUS IN HINDU LITERATURE

How It Changed During ... Puranic Period ...

At a monthly meetieng of the Anthropological Society of Bombay held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay under the Presidentship of Mr. K. A. Padhye, the President of the Society the two following papers were read:—

(1) "Dog's Status ien Hindu Sacred Literature" by Mr. K. A. Padhya.

(2) "On the Parallelism between the Mahabharata Legend about the Disrobing of Draupadi and a Tradition recorded in the Japanese Kamakurashi," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

A summary of the two papers, is given below:—

Of all domestic animals, cow enjoys a high position as a sacred animal in Vedic as well as Avestic Literature. The Aryans who were agriculturists first, regarded Bull as a useful animal for agricultural prposes. Dakshina or fee was given to priests in the shape of cows with gold attached to their horns. Cow-worship is still prevanent in India. Slaughter of cows is considered as an act of sacrilege. Horse was another domestic animal whose services were utilized for military and transport purposes.

But, with dog, the case was quite different. Dog was looked upon as an unclean animal owing to his habit of eating everything. Dog was a turn of abuse among the semitic and Mahomedans. An idea about the popular estimate about dog can be had from the following incident in Panini's grammer. Panini, the great Sanskrit grammarian who lived before Christian era, while laying down rules about the déclensions of masculine nouns ending in 'u' catologed 'Dog' (shawn), youth (Yuvan) and Indra (meghvan) together. Later grammarians and Sanskrit scholars resented this irreligious attitude of Panini towards Indra for having placed his name next to dog. A Sanskrit poet compared action of Panini to that of females who wore a necklace comsisting of glass beads stringed together.

REFERENCES IN MAHABHARAT.

There are numerous references to Dogs in the Regveda and Atharavaveda and, also in the Mahabharat. Sarama the watch-bitch of Indra enjoyed his confidence. She was always sent by Indra to trace those who committed thefts and robberies in the celestial regions. The dialogue between Sarama and Panis, given in Rig Madal 10, is very instructive on this point. Yama, the God of Death, had, in his service. Sarama's two sons who filled the same as Cerberus did in Greek Mythology. They were employed as the Gate-keeper of Infernal regions. Hindus while performing funeral rites of their deceased relatives have to offer two Pindas (rice balls) to those two grey-haited dogs who are supposed to carry them to the man in the other world.

The Zoroastrians have to employ a dog of a particular description in the funeral rites to secure a good place for their dead in the other world.

Kind Parikshita was cursed by Sarama for balabouring her son for merely looking at the sacrificial materials.

INDIA AND HIS DOG.

The dialogue between the Yudhisthir, the foremost among the Pandavas, and Indra, given in the Mahabharata Parva Chapter III, is very important. Indra would not permit Yudhisthir to go to Heaven with his dog. He argued that his dog, however faithful to me (Yudhisthir), was not qualified to accompany him who was accorded a special privilege to enter Heaven with his mustal body owing to his meritorious deeds.

All these references show that dog's status did not go beyond his being employed as a faithful otective in the C.I.D. of Indra and Yama.

Things, however, changed during the Puranic period. The Nagh of vision about dog underwent a great change. A number of new deities or manifestations of God came into being in the Hindu Pantheon. One of such manifestations was Dattatraya with three heads. This Avatar constituted the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesh. His birth stories are given in several Purans such as Markandeya, Matsya, Dsvi Bhagwat. He was surrounded by four dogs who were the representatives of four Vedas, Dattatraya himself is stated at a place to have accepted them as Gurus. The diagram of this deity is given in Gopinathrao's Econigraphy Val Dattatraya, as favourite reiety of thousands of people in India, especially in the Dekkhan, Gangapur, Akkalkot, Narsoba Wadi. What is the explanation of the transformation of Dog from a contemptible creature into the representative of the Vedas?

BUDDHISM AND AFTER.

It is to be borne in mind that the Hindu Puranas came into existence at a time when the Mahayaist Buddhists were carrying on a vigorous propaganda for the spread of Buddhism after King Aanosken. They converted Gaeutama Buddha into absolute self, and had his images carried every where. His Budhi Sastras, Amatabha, Avaloksatras, Amitabha and Manjustri were always in evidence in their rock caves.

The Hindus by way of rival propaganda, brought into existence new deities to counteract this campaign. Dattatraya is one of such new manifestations of God. As Budha looked upon all creatures with compassion, a certain novelty had to be introduced to attract the popular mind. This new manifestation looked upon all the animals including these contemptible creatures with compassion.

The Puranis stories and Buddhism Satak stories support to this view which, however, requires still investigation by independent evidence.

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Agent To Receive Deputation To-morrow

The Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway has agreed to receive a deputation of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union on the 18th and 19th instant. The Union has drawn up a list of more than thirty items for discussion at the time of the interview affecting the interests of the workers all over the line.

The deputation will be led by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Messrs. S.C. Joshi, N.A.V. Raman, N.N. Menon, Marcel Fernandez, Amritlal Karsonji and other delegates representing the different centres will form the deputation.

Among the important subjects coming for discussion are the following:—Retrenchment and wage-cut (2) Revision of pay of the gangmen and mates of the Engineering Department, (3) Hardships of the new Leave Rules and improvements to be effected, (4) Racial discrimination and favouritism in matters of appointments, promotions, etc., (5) Cancellation of service agreement bonds, (6) Application of the Geneva and Washington Conventions to this Railway, (7) Extension of Provident Fund benefits to low-paid employees, (8) Intimidation of the members of the Union, (9) Bad housing conditions, (10) Illiberal interpretation of the terms of recognition, etc.

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THE STATE AND RURAL UPLIFT

Agriculturists Must Be Freed From Their Debts Which Are Crushing The Life Out Of Them, By Act Of Legislation

NAGPORE, July 9.

"The more one puts his hand to rural work the more he will realise the little which voluntary agencies can do for rural uplift and the more urgent need of putting pressure on the State for a broad legislature programmes". This was the substance of a lecture delivered by Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy, Secretary in charge of the Southern India Rural Centre of the Servants of India Society at the South Indian Association, Nagpur, Mr. N. A. Dravid presiding.

The lecturer emphasised the position of rural indebtedness which could not be solved by Co-operative Societies and land mortgage banks without some settlement of existing claims. The Royal Commissions have recommended that mortgages should be made terminable within twenty years, a simple rural Insolvency Act should be passed to settle debt claims, the Collectors should be given power to decide the claims and that the Usurious Loans' Act should be more generously operated in favour of the debtor.

The Royal Commission on Labour have recommended the summary liquidation of unsecured debts of workmen and salaried people, the examption of salaries and wages of persons receiving less than Rs. 300 a month from attachment for debt, and also the abolition of arrest and imprisonment for debt.

EVILS OF DRINK.

Any programme of agricultural improvements required first the removal of the mental depression of the ryot caused by a century and more of debt on his land. Take again the question of drink. It has been proved by the previous excise policy of the U. P. Government that the system of surcharge increasing progressively on the quantity of liquor sold by contractors has decreased consumption and paved the way to Prohibition. The State alone can save the worker and the peasant from his heavy drink bill.

The Royal Commission on Labour have recommended that the Public Works Department should stipulate the wages of labour for different kinds of work and a minimum age of 12 for employment. They have gone even further and said that where large works are undertaken the public health and medical Departments should be consulted and rules framed as to housing, sanitation and medical facilities, and that the Medical Department should be responsible for the workers' health. It would be good, therefore, that rural workers should have a definite policy of building up public opinion on these matters so that early legislation may be made possible for the improvement in rural conditions.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

The lecturer again referred to the importance of civic associations for getting a larger budget of expenditure on social service from the State and the Local Bodies. Public opinion has to be intensified to ask for preferential treatment for the betterment of labour, small holders, untouchables and women. The needs of drinking water, schools, roads, sites and houses for living, lighting and sanitation first for the benefit of the needy poor have to be emphasised in the budget of local Bodies.

Rural missionaries are needed to-day not for achieving a model village, but for understanding the needs, organising public opinion, pursuing with the authorities the grievances of the ryots and standing by the helpless masses in giving publicity to the misuse and abuse of power by village leaders and local officials.

HOW TO DO IT!

The lecturer then defined the scope of voluntary agencies in changing the outlook of the people towards a corporate civic life. The services of boys' and girls' schools, water supply, roads, latrines and agricultural improvements will be taken advantage of only when there is a desire for better living. It was with the object of training agriculturist youths and sending them back to the village as future leaders that the Servants of India Society has proposed the starting of a residential school for which he appealed for sympathy and support.

The chairman Mr. Dravid explained the policy of the Society as laid down by the late Mr. Gokhale of improving the average capacity of the Indian citizen to shoulder civic responsibilities. There was no alternative to the education of the voters who are "our masters". As early as 1912 the Primary Education Bill was brought before the Imperial Council by the late Mr. Gokhale with this very same object. He appealed to the audience to make it possible for workers to settle in rural areas and steadily varry on this work of education of the electorate which could never be too soon and too much however promptly and widely undertaken.

WHERE SAILORS ATE MEAT LIKE MAHOGANY!

Retired Museum Employee Recalls Pound-And-Pint Days And Narrates Story Of His Exploits

LONDON, (By mail.)

Mr. Walter James Kingsbury has just said goodbye to the British Museum after working there quietly with the fire brigade and other departments for 37 years.

In all that time nothing very exciting has happened to him.

Yet sometimes as he has patrolled the Museum galleries, Mr. Kingsbury has looked up at the effigies of bygone Kings and warriors and said with a quiet little chuckle to himself "Though not many people know it I have been in as many adventures as most of those famous figures of long ago. . . ."

"They started more than fifty years ago when I first went to sea and long before I came to the Museum," said Mr. Kingsbury.

"I remember well the old pound and pint days—the days when they gave us a pound of meat and a pint of water on the sailing ships each day. That pint of water was for washing our clothes in as well as drinking.

MEAT "SOUVENIRS."

"All the beef and pork we lived on had been preserved in salt for three or four years, and the biscuits had been in sealed tanks six feet square for practically the same time.

"The meat wasn't so bad when it was hot—but when it was cold you could have soled your boots with it. The men used to carve things out of the salt beef and polish them until they looked like pieces of mahogany!

"On the sailing ship Aviemore in '87 it took us three months getting from London to Sydney which included six weeks of frost and snow. The sailing ship track was 14,000 miles.

'I remember the centenary regatta at Sydney. In the regatta I rowed with four others against a ship's crew of five belonging to the sailing ship Torrington and we won the prize of £15 which in those days when sailormen often sailed for thirty shillings a month, was a welcome sum.

"At the centenary I saw them unveil the statue of Queen Victoria and there was yacht racing and general jubilations.

'Off the coast of Africa in 1890 I was in a collision which occurred at 4.20 in the morning. We hit a sailing ship from Liverpool which was running without any lights showing. I was one of those who manned our boats and luckily no lives were lost.

"On the sailing ship were black men, white men, red men yellow men—all kinds. And in the collision seven of them escaped from their ship on a raft because of the bad food and conditions. There was a lot of running away from ships in those days.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

'I remember a skipper, some men and the ship's boy who were adrift in a lifeboat for a long time. All the food went and at last they found they must sacrifice one of their number.

"They did not cast lots to decide which should die, but sacrificed the boy. When at last the others were picked up and taken ashore there was serious trouble as it was held they had no right to decide who should die without drawing lots. The skipper was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment over it. It was not in the wreck luckily.

SWIMMING CATTLE.

"When we took aboard 200 head of cattle from Madagascar the poor beasts had to swim one-andahalf miles from the mainland to the ship. Cruelty to animals was not thought of them. When they were alongside we hauled them up in a sailing and when eventually we dropped them overboard at Mauritius they had to swim ashore again. Such things would not be allowed to-day."—Reuter.

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P. 8.2

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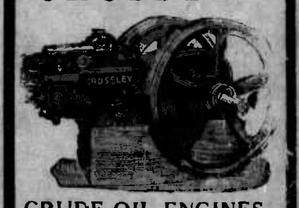

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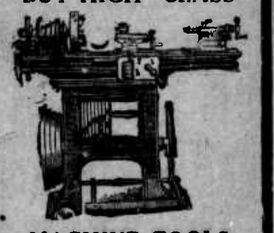

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Regional Universities In Bombay

Correlate Education With Productive Work & Supply Needs Of People

By G. M. JADHAV.

The University of Bombay was incorporated in 1857, July 18th. The first Entrance Examination was not held till 1859, and the number of students who passed was 122. (Foundation and Growth of Universities, page 43). In 1924, the number of Matriculation candidates was 7,462. In 1932 this number had increased to 15,477 and in 1933 it was over 17 thousand. The number of candidates will keep on increasing and the University will find it more and more difficult to examine them properly. The task becomes unwieldy and, besides this, it is recognised that the present Matriculation course has many defects which must be removed.

It is a well known fact in education that the mother-tongue is the best medium of instruction. In Sind it is desirable that Sindhi should be given the place of honour it deserves in the education of the people For Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak the same principle should be followed. The number of people who speak Sindhi is over 3 million. More than 9 million speak Gujarati; more than 19 million speak Marathi and more than 10 million speak Kanadi.

Now let us compare these figures with the population of countries, like Holland (over 7 million), Belgium (over 8 million), Switzerland (4 million), Denmark (4 million), Sweden (6 million) and Norway, (over 3 million). Holland has 4 universities Belgium 4, Switzerland 7, Denmark 1, Sweden 2, and Norway 1. In these countries, as in other independent countries, the mother-tongue of the people is the medium of instruction and examination.

We have seen already how many millions of people speak Sindhi, Gujarathi, Marathi, and Kanadi. If ever these people are to receive real education it will be when the mother-tongue is made the medium of instruction and education is organised for the collective benefit and welfare of all concerned.

NEW EDUCATION.

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 7, we have given a general scheme of education adapted from the Russian model. There is always a period of revolution and transition. The aim of new education is to guide every person to have an aim and ideal in life and make himself or herself fit for it. The course of study, as pointed out, gives the children a thorough education rom the very beginning. From the Nursery School they pass on to the Kindergarten, then primary school, secondary school, vocational school, second division of secondary school and then to the University. The age of the students when they come to the university will be 17 and the university course is of five years.

When education is reorganised in this way, we can see how many students will be able to take advantage of university education at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar. It is understood that Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanadi are the languages for the respective universities. Some people say that the time for regional universities has not yet arrived. We should like to know when the time is to come.

In 1857 the University of Bombay was established and in 1859 the first Entrance examination was held, in which 122 candidates were successful. Let us suppose that in 1934 the Universities of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar are established (and it is high time they were established) with the idea of giving education to the people in the same spirit in which it is given in Russia, that is in order to establish a living contact between the students and the life of the country.

Russia had a Revolution and then she arranged her present system of education. In the course of history revolutions are organised in different countries with different results. The lesson of Russian Revolution is so clear and recent that it would be a mistake not to understand its full significance. In India it would be better for all concerned if a revolution in education is brought about in a peaceful manner. For this reason we suggest that those who are in favour of having universities at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar should put before the people a complete plan of new education and show them the advantage of such a plan.

WHERE TO BEGIN?

Our whole idea of education is no longer passing of examinations but we propose to educate the people so that they will think and do useful work in the collective spirit. It will take some years to have all the necessary books, literature, etc., for our work. But we have to begin with whatever material we have and pass as quickly as possible through the transition period. For the sake of argument we suppose that in March 1934 the universities of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar are established. They admit students for the first year course in June 1934. They will accept the School Leaving Certificate from the students who come for study from the High Schools. The School Leaving Certificate will be given by the Principal of the High School. In this way from the beginning the new universities will be free from the task of examining students who come from the High schools or Secondary schools.

The Secondary schools in Sind, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnatak, will change their course of studies to suit the new conditions. There will be a period of transition of at least five years. If they begin in 1934 to change the course of second division of Secondary education (age of pupils 15-17), first division of Secondary schools (age 12 to 15) Primary schools (age 8 to 12), Kindergarten (3 to 8), then in 1939 there should be a complete overhauling of the whole system of education. All this means work and scientific organisation.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The question of text-books can be arranged when once the principle of reforming the present system is accepted and it is decided to establish the new universities. There are rich people in Sind, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak who can easily give the necessary money for the universities in their respective Province. The nature of the new education is such that there can be no question of provincialism or narrow caste feeling, personal jealousy or ambition. All work for one great ideal—the unity of India and the general collective welfare of all. The pupils who read the text-books with the new ideas will know that they are all working for the same ideal. "We wish to become one united nation. We wish to work for the collective welfare of all". Sindhi pupils can understand this in Sindhi. Pupils in other parts of India will also learn the same ideas in their respective mother-tongue. We know that the mother-tongue is the best medium of instruction and the knowledge and ideas which we wish to give to the pupils are all adapted from the Russian model.

MAN OF CORRELATION.

It must be resolved that the object of the new system is:

1. To correlate general education with productive work and participation in social-political life;

2. To supply the needs of the people's economy in workers of various vocations and various qualifications.

3. To adapt the system to the conditions of toil and custom of those strata of the toiling population which it serves and to the special needs of the territory where it is operating.

4. The establishment of the closest possible contact between social and vocational education.

5. To attract to the practical construction of public education the broad masses of the toiling population as well as the pupil themselves as a necessary condition for the success of this construction.

6. To establish, together with actual continuity between each of the grades of the school education, a certain completeness in each of the grades, in the sense that they provide knowledge and practical habits, since under the conditions of the transitional period, we have a situation where each successive grade is attended by a continually smaller number of pupils.

We must have education which will (1) develop the people's economy on the basis of the problems of Socialist construction and particularly the increase in the productivity of labour both in the city and the village; (2) which will give the masses social-political education in the spirit of collective work and (3) develop the national culture of the people as a basis for general human culture.

COLLECTIVISM.

We must make an effort to develop collectivism in the form of self-government in our schools and in the organisation of Pioneers and Youth Movement. Children will live and develop freely but in the atmosphere of collectivism; they will absorb the spirit of the worker class from the neighbour citizens. In the general direction of a pupil's life, we must always keep the great ideal of collectivism before them. Authority must rest on the obligation of a citizen towards his (the child's) Collective.— The elements of self-government will be encouraged in all children's organisations, even the kindergarten. (Please see "The New Education in Europe," Roman, pages 363 and 365. The whole chapter on Russian education is full of interest).

People in Sindh, Gujarat Maharashtra and Karnatak, who wish to have Regional Universities, will do well to have a common plan based on the Russian model. They will win the support of the people and there will be no talk about provincialism, etc. We know that there are many difficulties in the way and that the whole scheme will have to be carefully thought out. We have merely given an outline of the Russian model. There are many good books on the subject. All who read these books agree that at least one country has had the courage to try an honest experiment and that experiment has won the admiration of all impartial men and women. In India and Russia many conditions are similar and for India it will be a good thing to follow the example of Russia.

Universities at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar will do no harm to Bombay University which will become a teaching university for the City of Bombay, but will have the College of Engineering and College of Agriculture affiliated to it until such colleges are established at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bombay City, and Dharwar.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Monsoon Will Continue Strong In Gujarat And W. Central India

POONA, July 16.

Yesterday's depression over west Central Provinces moved westwards and lies this morning near Deesa. It has caused locally heavy rain in west Central India and Gujarat. .....

Unsettled conditions in north-west angle of Bay have passed inland as low pressure wave, and depression has appeared this morning over southwest Bengal and adjoining districts of Orissa. Rainfall has also been locally heavy in Orissa. The monsoon has been generally active over the country except in Behar and United Provinces and is extending in and around Sind.

Rainfall was nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, west Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Bihar, west United Provinces east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in southwest Punjab, Kashmir, and Baluchistan one inch rain in Bombay.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab three inches; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu two; Victoria Point three quarters; Chandbali four; Balasore and Sandheads three; Saugor Island and Narayanganj two; Barisal, Jalpaiguri Cuttack, and Cherrapunji one and a half; Calcutta, Chaibasa and Ranchi one; Neemuch three; Seoni and Nowgong one and a half; Jhansi Saugor and Jubbulpore one; Chanda three quarters; Sutna and Mukteswar half; Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Murree four; Udaipur two; Dalhousie, Harnai, Mount Abu, Bhavnagar and Baroda one; Barmer and Lyallpur three quarters; Dwarka, Surat, Gulmarg half; Ludhiana and Jaipur quarter; Mahableshwar eight; Mercara five; Khandala four; Bombay one; Belgaum, Nizamabad, Hanamkonda and Gopalpur three quarters; Poona, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Calicut and Cocanada half.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will continue strong in Gujarat, west Central India and Siuth Rajputana and in Orissa, south Bengal and Arakan continue active in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, east Central India, west Central Provinces, Deccan and Malabar and strengthen in Konkan and East Central Provinnes. Rainfall will also increase in North Rajputana and extend in Sind, Northwest Frontier and Punjab and continue in Kashmir and Kumaon Hills.

RAINFALL WARNING:

Rainfall will be locally heavy in Konkan, Gujarat and south Rajputana and in east Central Provinces, Orisss and southwest Bengal during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

Those Quick Cough Remedies!

"Flash-in-the-pan" cures are not good enough when you suffer from **COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, COLD IN THE CHEST** or even a **"SMOKER'S CHRONIC THROAT".**

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When it is the question of lungs (and diseases connected with them), it is dangerous to tinker with quack and uncertain remedies. A want of decision may cost one's life. It may entail untold sufferings also.

Whenever, therefore, you have any complaint of the lungs, better consult your doctor AT ONCE. If ever he forgets to prescribe "COGNET'S CAPSULES" ask him when to take them. He is certain to endorse their use during or after his own treatment for your specific affliction.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1933

ABSURD ASSUMPTIONS

Whatever be the opinions on the Poona decisions both in the Congress and outside it is silly for Government and their friends to jump to the conclusion that the differences among nationalist groups will destroy all opposition to Government and that the whole country or any large section of it is getting ready for co-operation with Government on any terms. Co-operation is impossible without a full and honourable settlement between the people and the Government. Till such a settlement comes unrelenting opposition and complete non-co-operation will be the policy followed by all who are entitled to be called true nationalists. This is a factor to be considered apart from the question of the resumption of Civil Disobedience.

LIMIT OF PRESUMPTION.

It is the limit of presumption for the London "Times" to assume that many Congress leaders "realise at last the sincerity of British Government and the Government of India towards constitutional progress and are becoming anxious to be associated with the future scheme of Government". We hope the Congress is absolutely single-minded with regard to Government's constitutional policy. Congress groups differ on how most effectively to compel Government to change that policy in accordance with the declared demands of the country. Even habitual co-operators are now sadly disillusioned and filled with a deep distrust of Government's intentions. For ourselves, our sole anxiety is that the growing national discontent should find united and most effective expression. As regards "association with the future scheme of Government", recent Irish history, if nothing else, should have made it quite clear that association does not necessarily mean co-operation.

"A FOOL'S PARADISE."

The "Daily Telegraph" is verily in a fool's paradise when it draws from the Poona proceedings the comfortable inference that Government's policy "has triumphed even to the length of winning the co-operation of the most formidable of all forces of opposition and opening between Mahatma Gandhi and his whilom followers a breach so wide that no subterfuge can disguise it". Even assuming that the breach, such as it is, is not likely to be bridged soon for all practical purposes, it is a wild fantasy to imagine that the "whilom followers" will ever consent to be docile tools in the hands of Government. However, it is something that the paper at last recognises that the Congress is the most formidable of all forces of opposition, though we fear that the latest decisions of the Congress will considerably weaken its opposition. But it is justifiable to hope that it will not be long before the whole situation will be reconsidered and in one way or other the Congress will continue its opposition in a form more formidable and effective than it has been.

GOVERNMENT'S CHANCE.

The delay in replying to Gandhiji's wire asking for an interviews suggests that, perhaps, the Government of India are not in a great hurry to reject this overture and are cogitating over a move for peace. We hope it may be so. It is still open to them to redeem the present grave situation, not only by granting an interview but by making genuine efforts to come to an honourable settlement with the Congress. If they fail to do so and, misinterpreting the developments in the Congress, continue to rely on repression, they may say good-bye to any hope of co-operation from any considerable section of the country in framing and working their constitutional plans.

Atrocities Of Bombing

We have often enough written about the evils and barbarity of aerial bombing, and urged that it should be abandoned. The British insist that it is good because it is cheap and because it enables them to police otherwise unconquerable tribes in mountain fastnesses or in the midst of vast and inhospitable deserts. There is very little difference of opinion even among many Tories about the atrocious nature of this kind of warfare on a defenceless people, whose equipment at the worst consists of old-fashioned muzzle loaders. In mail week the Air Committee of the House of Commons passed a resolution supporting the Government attitude at Geneva and the retention of

> "air bombing for police purposes to carry out our Empire and mandatory obligations, believing that this use of the air arm in the territories for which His Majesty's Government is responsible is not only an unusually effective deterrent but also the most expeditious, economical and humane method of maintaining law and order therein."

The whole resolution is most atrocious. Though air bombing may be "expeditious and economical" we do not see how it can be called "humane" to the victims. We quoted the other day a letter from Lt.-Col. Osburn, D.S.O., condemning this inhuman method, but the "Leader" reminds us that only a year or two ago African natives, Bondelzwarts, inhabitants of the mandated territory of South-West Africa, were bombed for a trivial reason, since the South African whites believe they can do what they like with the lives and liberties of the coloured peoples. The atrocity was subsequently investigated by a commission, and its report says that the whole tribe,

> "were confined in a narrow area, they were mixed up in the hills with women and children, with their cattle and household belongings. They could inflict no serious harm on the forces hemming them in, while the aeroplanes and machine and mountain guns could deal with them at their pleasure."

And the mandatory government did deal with them at their pleasure, for this mass of men, women and children, closely packed together and apparently incapable of any harm, was "driven mad as the bombs immediately dropped wherever there was any movement of the mass to make its escape." What was the crime of the whole tribe on which the Governor of the Mandated Territory had decided to "inflict a severe and lasting lesson?" The tribe had not paid a tax on their dogs, which they were asked to pay! We do not know whether this is the usual punishment for those who refuse to pay their dog tax in England, but the "natives" had to be taught a lesson which they would not forget for the rest of their lives.

Curiously enough, the same methods of bombing were used in Iraq for non-payment of taxes. If they are good enough for Iraq and Africa, we shall not be surprised if their use becomes common and is extended to India and other countries. Air bombing has become fashionable, because it is cheap, but it is cruel and demoralising, for it punishes the innocent and the guilty alike, promiscously. It is a dangerous arm to use, though the mountain tribes may suffer silently. When bombs are used again for more "civilised" people, we shall hear something about "baby killing" and so on. Until then the world has to suffer silently.

BOMBAY'S POPULATION

The Census report for 1931 for the Bombay Presidency is a mine of interesting information. We cannot take the population and other figures supplied in the report as reliable, as the Superintendent himself takes care to admit. Owing to the Non-Co-operation movement, in the City and in the Presidency, we are inclined to believe that the figures and the conclusions drawn from them are vitiated and cannot be accepted as correct for all practical purposes. We are not much concerned with the controversy as to whether Bombay or Calcutta is larger or more populous, but this much is certain that Bombay is more cosmopolitan and catholic in its outlook and population. That in itself is a great gain.

According to the 1931 Census the population of Bombay is estimated at 1,161,383, the next biggest city in the Presidency being Ahmedabad with a population of 313,789, Karachi, Greater Poona and Sholapur occupying the next three places. We are unwilling to believe that the population of Bombay has gone down by about 14,000, compared with the Census figure of 1921, though the abnormal depression may have materially affected it.

The density of population has decreased by 3, since it was 78 per acre in 1921, for the whole city. Some of its areas like Kumbharwada are packed with seething humanity and the density is as muh as 727, Second Nagpada coming next with 636 and Kamathipura with 602. As against these Upper Colaba has a density of 1.1. The Census Report states that the Hindu population has gone down by 47,829, while Muslims have increased by 24,561, Christians by 12,559 and Zoroastrians by 5,531. Here again the figures cannot be taken as a correct guide for drawing any definite conclusions, and many causes must have contributed to these figures, notably the Non-Co-operation movement which affected the Hindus and Jains most, according to the Census Superintendent. As it is, Hindus still form the bulk of the population, forming 68 per cent., the Muslims coming next with 18 per cent., Christians with 7 per cent. and Zoroastrians with 5 per cent.

The proportion of females to males for the whole city is 554 to 1,000 for the whole city,—perhaps due to the migratory character of the majority of population, for we have to remember that out of every 1,000 only 246 are born in the city itself, the rest being outsiders, who come to Bombay for their living and for adventure.

It is this migratory nature of the population which is responsible for the wide gulf between the number of males and females, and no doubt the situation must have been accentuated by the depression which has compelled a large number of people to send their families out of Bombay and try their luck alone or wait for better times. Ratnagiri contributes a very large portion of the population of Bombay, as out of every 1,000 some 204 come from Ratnagiri and 142 from the Central Division, 72 from the U. P. and 18 from Madras. The French and Portugese Possessions send 33 persons out of every 1,000—not a bad quota for such tiny possessions. Among foreigners and Europeans, altogether there are about 9,409 of them in Bombay, of whom 8,400 are British subjects and the rest are divided among 18 nationalities. Of these latter 146 are Germans, 130 Italians and 125 French, 2 Persians and 4 Japanese. Here again there must be a blunder somewhere, for surely there are more than 2 Persians and 4 Japanese in the City of Bombay! Where would all the Irani tea shops be, if there were only two Persians?

The percentage of unmarried among the Zoroastrians is the highest in the population, being as high as 52 per 100, while among Christians it is 49, among Jains 39, among Muslims 38 and Hindus 34. This means that one person among three in the Hindu community is married. Among Zoroastrians, as the Report says, "the youthful section of the community is unmarried to an extent unparalleled in any of the other communities. The longevity of the Zoroastrians also accounts for the high percentage of widowed persons in that community." We shall deal with other aspects of the report on another occasion.

WHITE PAPER SPELLS AUTOCRACY

From Bureaucracy To Autocracy Is Indeed Humiliating

(By Prof. G. R. Abhyanker.)

If so many concessions are to be given to Indian Princes it virtually means complete negation of self-government in British India. If we analyse the composition of the two Houses it will be apparent that the bloc of the Princes' nominees and of others depending on Government for patronage and favour would be always in a majority; and it will be impossible for any party of British Indian representatives to form a government independently of this bloc.

The strength of the Assembly in the future constitution will consist of 375 members, out of them 125 will be drawn from the States. To command the confidence of a bare majority only 63 votes more would be necessary. As to the remaining 63 Government may well count upon the support of 8 Europeans, 7 landlords, 4 Anglo-Indians and at least 6 other Europeans who would go in as representatives of commerce and industry thus making a total of 25. The remaining 38 may easily be found without the least difficulty from amongst the other members, be they Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, or the Depressed Class, who may be anxious for Government favour.

THOSE MARIONETEES.

It will thus be seen that without the assistance of the Princes' bloc it would be impossible for any ministry to carry any measure, any Bill, or get sanction for any policy in the Lower House, unless the ministry enjoys the confidence of the Princes' bloc. The Princes' bloc would always be under the control of the bureaucracy. This virtually means that without the support of Government, no ministry can successfully function.

Similarly in the Council of State out of 260 members 100 will be the nominees of the Indian rulers, 10 would be nominated by the Government and it will be quite easy to secure 21 members from the Council of State who would be anxious to please the Government. If, therefore, a joint session of both the Houses is held the Government bloc would always be in a majority under the present scheme.

NO CHANCE.

In view of these potent facts can any ministry, even though it pulls its whole weight, successfully function independently of this bloc of Princes nominees and pro-government people? By reason of the division of paramountcy it would be inevitable for the bloc of the Princes to throw their influence on the side of the Government and in favour of any proposal which may emanate from the Governor-General as representing the Crown.

What then are the chances for Indian nationalism to thrive and prosper? We know that the Princes would be helpless under the authority of paramountcy. We equally know that there is yet a large number of people who, from motives of self-interest, are always inclined to support the Government, more especially when there is a conflict between the British and Indian interests.

During the transitory stage such occasions would be many. To talk of self-government and democracy under these circumstances is sheer humbug. Even to-day without the cumbrous bloc of the Princes' nominees we find

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

A FUTILE PACT

The Four Power Pact is not going to bring a new heaven and earth in Europe, much less in the world. It is not even going to bring to an end European quarrels, jealousies, and economic barriers.

We may take it for granted that France is not going to give up the advantages she enjoys over Germany owing to the Versailles Treaty, and perhaps with good reason.

As long as Germany refuses to change her character, which next to impossible, there will always be a possibility of war in Europe. Germany by her recent conduct has shown that she cannot be trusted.

Signor Mussolini was keen on the Pact, and he has succeeded. Will it strengthen the Facists in Italy or the Nazis in Germany?

HARRASSING THE PRESS.

We have commented frequently on the vagaries of the Government of Bengal regarding their treatment of the Press. The High Court has now set aside the order of the Chief Presidency of Calcutta, asking the Printer and Publisher of "Advance" to deposit Rs. 4,000 for publishing an A.P. message emanating from Maulana Hazrat Mohani.

The Maulana had urged the continuance of the Civil Disobedience movement and condemned its suspension even for six weeks. The Government construed the publication of this fact as an encouragement of the C.D. movement.

As the High Court ruled, the paper published the opinion purely as a matter of news; the Maulana has never taken any part in the C. D movement and as for his attitude towards the Congress—he does not know it himself!

The idea that such a harmless piece of news would encourage the C.D. movement is ridiculous, but in these days of general offensive against Indian papers, some secretariat officials are prepared to go to any length.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON.

The Governor of Bengal like an irresponsible tub-thumper stated in one of his public speeches at Dacca that the "phenomenal wave of crime" in Bengal is due to the "spirit of lawlessness engendered, indeed deliberately fostered by those whose aim has been coercion of Government by the weapon of Civil Disobedience."

We have no hesitation in characterisng this as a perversion of facts. The present state of Bengal is more the result of Sir John Anderson's policy than anything else.

He ought to know that Civil Disobedience is strongly opposed to terrorism of any sort, by whomsoever it may be.

The Governor of Bengal asked the public to help the Government to suppress crime. How are they to do it? When they themselves are living under semi-martial laws?

WHY NOT A CONFERENCE?

The Punjab negotiations for a communal settlement do not seem to be progressing satisfactorily.

An Associated Press message from Simla states that the originators of the draft scheme of agreement feel confident of its commending itself to the local Council. But several prominent leaders of the three principal communities have strongly opposed the scheme on one ground or other.

The opposition among Muslim appears to be on the ground that it is no use seeking to upset the Communal Award. But the proposed scheme does not alter the distribution of seats as fixed by the Award.

Many Hindu and Sikh leaders opposed the plan because it tends to perpetuate a communal majority. But it should not be difficult to provide that the settlement is subject to revision after a fixed transitional period.

It is highly advisable to settle this and several other outstanding questions at a conference of local leaders.

AN INTRIGUING SUGGESTION.

It is intriguing that the "Manchester Guardian" has revived the Simon Commission's suggestion that the British Exchequer should make a contribution to the defence of the Indian Frontier.

The paper evidently fears the postponement of the new reforms on financial grounds and recommends that Britain should pay one-third of the cost of British troops in India.

Considering that the huge military expenditure in India is more in Imperial interests than those of India, Britain ought to pay a much larger subsidy.

But the payment of a third of the cost of British troops is attended with the risk of perpetuating the existence of British troops. Important as financial considerations are, they need to be subordinated to the principle of Indianisation. India cannot indefinitely tolerate British dictation in her general military policy.

Readers' Views

DEMAND REFERENDUM

From 'P. N. Mohile, National Graduate, Gujerat Vidyapith.'

We thought that the Conference that met to decide the fate of the millions of the mass on the 12th, was a Conference of Leaders.

Its outcome shows that it merely was a Conference of 'nodders'!!

Two hundred leaders came from all parts of India, deliberated for three days, and decided that 'drifting' was the best programme they could think of. As a change from Civil Disobedience, they decided upon civil begging.

A hundred lions proudly entered the arena, wagged their tails, relieved their long-pent up emotions with roars, and stared defiantly at their ring-master. Some of them made a noise, stared haughtily at the master standing in the middle with the whip at his back. They roared and glared at him. He watched them in amusement.

He cracked his whip once, they growled and remained sullen.

He cracked it twice, his eyes fixed on them. They looked down.

Three cracks and lo! all of them performed as well as ever!!

The nodders 'yes sir-ed' the only leader of India and betrayed the plodders of the soil, the toilers of the factories, the masses and classes alike!!

If Indian Leadership ever made an exhibition of its moral and mental bankruptcy, it was at Poona.

Finding nothing better to do, they decided to do something worse than nothing. Completely tired of things as they were, they decided to make them better, and hit upon the unusual and original idea of doing so by leaving things as they are!!

And so the vicious circle has begun again!!

Autocracy has been bad enough for India—but 'sainto-cracy' since the last five years has been its bane.

How long are we going to take this lying down? The leaders nod to Gandhiji, are we all going to nod to these leaders!

In the interests of the millions suffering from this tyranny of the minority—it is a tyranny though it be a tyranny of love. Let's do something to stop this merry-go-round that has long since ceased to be merry and only makes us giddy, and unable to see things as they are?

Let those who opposed the continuance "Demand a National Referandum" on this question of life and death to the Nation.

And as a first step let us publicly proclaim, through every means available to us that the decision of the Poona Conference, is not the voice of India, but the voice of the Inferiority-complex affected few, who have set their personal prestige, above the larger interests of the Nation.

LET US IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY DEMAND A NATIONAL REFERENDUM ON THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION, IMMEDIATELY.

A REPUDIATION

From H. H. The Dayang Muda of Sarwak.

I have been reading lately with great surprise in some Indian papers, declarations made by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake and Mr. Conra Simpson.

In these declarations it is suggested by these gentlemen that I have given them messages to be delivered in India.

Recently a declaration was made by Mr. Khalid Simpson in my name and addressed to the Muslims of India, asking for financial support for his mission. It was also suggested that I had intended travelling with these gentlemen and that I much regretted my inability to do so.

As a matter of fact I have had nothing to do with this journey, and at no time have intended to accompany these gentlemen.

I have already written to this effect to different Indian papers, asking them to publish my letter in their columns. (2nd May).

This being the case, and wishing to dissociate my name from the activities of Dr. Sheldrake and Mr. Simpson, I must ask you will convey to them my decision and ask them to refrain in the future from using my name in appeals which have not my authority of sanction.

KHAIR-UL-NISSA,
SARWAK,

Paris, June 12.

SWADESHI WATERPROOFS

From "Khaddarite".

Mr. R.K. Acharya is right in saying that the Bengal Waterproof Works must clear this point, that whether they submitted their Tender to the Bombay Municipality for supplying Swadeshi Waterproofs or Foreign and whether the Waterproofs supplied by them are Swadeshi or merely stitched here out of foreign cloth. Is it a fact that they have not only submitted Tenders for this class of so-called "Swadeshi" Waterproofs to the Bombay Municipality alone, but to other institutions also.

They have stated in their advertisements of 16th May and subsequent insertions that their waterproofs are certified as "Swadeshi" by the Swadeshi Certifying Board, Bombay. They now mention some report of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, dated 26th June, 1933. Has such a certificate ever been issued? My inquiries show that such is not the case. This report, however, does not prove that they are manufacturing the Swadeshi Rubberroid Waterproofs and stock and sell their own manufactured Rubberroid waterproofs only.

I am told that if the customers request them to mention in their cash memos or bills that the waterproofs they sell to them are Rubberroid Swadeshi, they totally refuse to do so. One can easily understand what this means.

Sir, you will agree with me that it is high time to find out and bring to task, people who sell foreign goods as Swadeshi and those who issue certificates for foreign articles as Swadeshi without proper investigations.

MISCHIEVOUS LEAFLET

From Abdul Rehman Mitha, President, Anti-Communal League.

It is a great pity that just at this critical hour generally in the country, and particularly in the City of Bombay a bulletin in Marathi should be broadcasted in the Hindu localities of the city asking all the Hindus to impose an economic boycott on Muslims.

The bulletin is without any imprint as to the press in which it is printed or the individual or individuals who have issued it. This, of course, is a matter for the guardians of law and order to find out the culprit or culprits, who are responsible for this mischievous document, as it speaks in the name of an organisation with a grandiose title "Sanatan Hindu Dharma Pratipalak Sangh" and contains "Ten Commandments" relating to the boycott of Muslims by Hindus and an eleventh commanding the boycott of those Hindus who dare disobey the ten.

In the present tense atmosphere in the city—thanks to the Lalbaug Market and the Mangrol controversy,—a bulletin like this is the veritable match in a store of fuel. We sincerely hope that the Hindus, who are expected to be staunch Nationalists and are always talking proudly of Mahatma Gandhi, will treat this as a scrap of paper.

We earnestly appeal to the peace loving members of both the communities to scotch this sort of mischief and gird up their loins to demonstrate that they propose to live in this beautiful city as brothers and children of the same Motherland.

We also wish the Commissioner of Police to keep a sharp look out for attempts like these, which if not promptly dealt with, will at any time blaze the whole city in the flame of communal riots.

FOR A. I. S. A. CHARKA COMPETITORS

The Secretary, of the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad writes:—

With reference to our notification asking those who intend to compete at our spinning machine competition to send us before the 25th inst. information regarding their machines and samples of yarn produced competitors are requested to note that the cotton used must be of an Indian variety suitable for the particular yarn spun.

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS WAIT ON VICEROY

Say, Hoare's Speech Has Given Muslims Rude Shock: Viceroy's Assurance Of Throwing Light On Receipt Of Official Report

SIMLA, July 16.

A deputation of the following ministers waited on the Viceroy at Simla on 15th July:—Mr. Reddy (Madras), Nawab Faruqi, (Bengal), Abdul Hamid (Assam), Mohamed Hussain, (Bihar), Mr. Jaswal (C.P.), Mr. Srivastava, (U.P.), Mr. Kambli (Bombay), Sir Jogindrasingh, and Sir Firoze Khan Noon (Punjab), Mr. Reddy acted as spokesman.

The following points were submitted: 1. The statement of the Secretary of State before the Joint Select Committee had raised serious apprehensions in the minds of the public in India. If the press report of Sir Samuel's statement was true, it appeared that under pressure of the die-hard section of the Conservative Party, His Majesty's Government were finding it difficult to maintain their position, as outlined in the White Paper. (a) Appointment of Deputy Governor or Governor's Secretary of the status of an Executive Councillor was objected to. (b) Appointment of ministers who were not elected members was strongly objected to, as being entirely against the spirit of provincial autonomy. (c) Joint responsibility of ministers should be laid down by statute. (d) Suggestion that the Police Act and Police Rules were to be reserved for Governors was entirely contrary to the scheme of provincial autonomy.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

2. It was urged that full provincial autonomy in the true sense of the word should be introduced as early as possible and the date of election under the New Act should not be extended beyond the autumn of 1934 or 1935 latest.

3. It was also submitted that if these were the views of the Secretary of State who was to act as an advocate in Parliament for further reforms, there was little chance of his fulfilling the duty which he owed to the Indian public.

4. The Muslim public had generally kept aloof from civil disobedience and non-co-operation. They had been made to believe that full provincial autonomy was coming. In view of the Secretary of State's evidence their convictions that His Majesty's Government would grant full provincial autonomy had received a rude shock.

Owing to shortness of time the deputation did not touch other points such as finance.

His Excellency the Viceroy informed the deputation that he was expecting an official report of what had transpired in London, and until he received the report he was unable to throw further light on the matter. He assured the deputation of his sympathy and promised to convey the view of the ministers to the Secretary of State. He asked the ministers to do their best to reassure public opinion in their respective provinces.

ASSURANCE OF LOYALTY.

The deputationists assured His Excellency of their best support in future as in the past, but earnestly requested His Excellency to do his best to prevent His Majesty's Government from whittling down provincial autonomy. Otherwise public opinion in India would be difficult to control.—A. P.

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REMOVING WRONG IMPRESSIONS

Communique On Hoare's Evidence Issued

SIMLA, July 16.

Communique:—It is understood that misleading impressions have been produced as a result of condensed versions telegraphed to India of the evidence given before the Select Committee by the Secretary of State and Sir Malcolm Hailey, in their personal capacities. As a result of the correspondence which has passed with the Secretary of State, the Government of India understand that nothing was said to suggest that Governors' Secretaries should have the status of an Executive Councillor. The point taken was merely that a more senior man would probably be required than is usual for the Governor's private secretary at present.

POLICE RULES.

As regards Police Rules, a suggestion was made in the course of examination of the Secretary of State and of Sir Malcolm Hailey that prior approval of the Governor might be desirable for altering Police Rules. The reply was given that if such a suggestion were to be adopted (and on this no opinion was expressed) it would be practicable to divide the existing voluminous rules into (a) important rules, the alteration of which would require the Governor's prior assent, and (b) other rules to which this condition would not apply.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

No suggestion was made for the appointment of official ministers, but it was put forward for consideration that in provinces which had no second chambers, it might be useful to have power with the Governor to appoint a non-elected person as minister, provided the appointment be generally acceptable to the rest of his colleagues in the ministry.

The Secretary of State fully explained the difficulties of setting up a second chamber in all provinces, and did not go beyond expressing his personal preference for second chambers generally.

Full accounts in extenso of the evidence given are expected to reach India by the next air mail.—A. P.

"SYDNEY C. GRIER" DEAD

Novelist Who Edited Hastings Letters

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The death is announced to-day at Eastbourne, of Miss Hilda Caroline Gregg, better known as Sydney C. Grier, the author.

Miss Gregg, who was the eldest child of the late Rev. J. R. Gregg, was a prolific writer. In addition to writing a number of novels, she edited Warren Hastings Letters to his wife.

Miss Gregg, who died only a few days after her 65th birthday graduated at London University and spent several years teaching before she began her literary work.—Reuter.

MAIDEN SPEECH OF WOMAN M.P.

Finds Echoes In Parliament For The First Time

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail.)

For the first time in the Parliamentary History of the Union the House of Assembly echoed to a woman's voice in debate.

Mrs. Denys Reitz, wife of the Minister of Lands, and the first and only woman M.P. in the country was given a warm welcome by her men colleagues when she made her maiden speech in the House during the budget debate.

She made an excellent impression and faced what must have been a severe ordeal without a trace of nervousness.

After dealing briefly with the budget and its effect on overseas investors, Mrs. Reitz proceeded to raise questions of social and child welfare which have seldom been pleaded in the House.

She received congratulations on the conclusion of her speech on her successful debut on the Parliamentary stage.

Mrs. Reitz's speech was one of eleven maiden speeches delivered during the day.—Reuter.

BREACH ON N. W. RAILWAY LINE

Dislocation Of Service For 24 Hours

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The D.T.S., Rawalpindi, N. W. Rly. wires:—

Due to heavy rain the line between Jamrud and Shagai on the Peshawar-Landikotal section has breached and the train service has been suspended. "The line has also breached on the K. B. Rly. between Trag and Isakhel but transhipment of passengers and luggage is possible. Probable duration of dislocation is 24 hours."—A.P.

WORLD'S BUTTER EXPORT

Britain Takes Huge Part In Supply

RUGBY, July 15

The Conference of Foreign delegations of subcommission was held at subcommittee to consider the need for international organisation for improving marketing conditions of dairy products approved yesterday.

During discussions Major Elliott, the United Kingdom delegate, said that Britain took a huge part in supply of world's butter exports and 50 per cent of cheese exports.

The United Kingdom was also a large producing although non-exporting country and was thus affected by the existing world's support of butter and dairy products. He made clear, Government's intention to increase the output of dairy products.—B.O.W

WHITE PAPER SPELLS AUTOCRACY

(Continued from page 6.)

the forces of nationalism completely routed in the Assembly.

REACTIONARY AND AUDACIOUS.

If we look to the powers of the Second Chamber or the Council of State they are far higher than those enjoyed by the Council of State to-day. The Council of State is to enjoy co-equal and concurrent powers on all occasions. Under the White Paper scheme if any expenditure is not sanctioned by the popular House and if the Government succeed in getting such expenditure approved by the Upper House the Governor-General has a right to call a joint session of both the Houses and to get it sanctioned by this body. The result would be to give the ultimate control over the purse to the Government. This will be in connection with the expenditure which is within the legitimate purview of the popular House and independently of that which is entirely under the control of the Governor-General.

The Upper Chambers in other federal constitutions are not given concurrent and co-equal powers. The power of voting supplies is never vested in the Upper Chamber and an indirect effort has been made to vest this power in the Council of State which is to have a preponderantly pro-government element in it. The Princes are going a step further and they are claiming the direct right of voting supplies. Without proportionately contributing to the Federal purse this claim of the Princes is simply audacious.

Press Views

King Stork Of W. Paper

On the whole, when the picture is completed by the Constitution Act, the result, we are afraid, will be found to be far more disagreeable than it is at present. There is reason enough for Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's wail that even the existing King Log of hybrid dyarchy would be preferable to the King Stork of the White Paper.—"National Call."

Significant

Thus the "Leader" in its latest issue:—"For reasons fully stated and re-iterated more than once we, at all events, do not care for the precious White Paper proposals. It is clear to us that years of strong agitation lie ahead before Indian national aspirations can be realised and India has Swaraj." When it is remembered that the "Leader" is the foremost organ of the Liberal party in India and is edited by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who is undoubtedly one of the three or four leaders of the first rank in the Liberal party, the significance of these words can well be realised.—"Tribune."

Federation Of Autocrats

With Sir Malcolm Hailey to help them, the Government are engaged in the task of destroying the last vestiges of responsibility contained in the White Paper. Having devised safeguards to protect essentially British interests and the retention of ultimate power in the hands of the representatives of the Crown, the Government are now fabricating super-safeguards in order to prevent the new autonomous governments from whittling down the original safeguards.

The White Paper constitution itself will become in practice not a Federation composed of self-governing provinces and States but a constitution in which all power will be centred in the hands of an autocrat at Delhi and 11 autocrats in the provincial capitals. What are rare occasions?—"Hindustan Times."

Behold The Picture

Without waiting for the "complete picture" to be drawn by Sir Samuel Hoare of the "reformed" Constitution it may be easily seen that the White Paper scheme not only proposes to give us a travesty of Provincial Autonomy but in many respects it will be considerably worse than the present Constitution. If anything were still needed to expose the utter hollowness of the Churchillian slogan of "Abdication" it has been provided by Sir Samuel Hoare's lucid exposition of the inner meaning of the White Paper. What a depressing vision of the possibility of peaceful evolution of Swaraj that has been revealed!—"Advance."

Futile And Harmful

We fear we cannot congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on the conclusion he reached and has conveyed to his colleagues of the Congress assembled at Poona. The continuation of the civil disobedience movement is, we are constrained to say, both futile and harmful, while his proposal to seek an interview with the Viceroy is in the face of his first conclusion, no more than an invitation for another answer of discourteous unresponsiveness. We are convinced that those members of Congress are in the right who think that a decision should be taken from the only point of view of the best interests of the country and without regard to whatever attitude the Government may adopt. It is undoubted that the policy of the Government has been unresponsive, unsympathetic, unwise, reactionary, provocative. But has this been changed by the campaign of disobedience? Is it likely to be? What is there to enable one to hope that it can be changed by Congress persistence in that movement?—"Leader."

It will thus be obvious that in matters of legislation, finance and administration the Princes will always control, and they will have the ultimate voice in making and unmaking a ministry.

Indian Princes are ruling over 8 crores of helpless people in Indian India to-day. They would control in future the destinies of British India, sheltered by the bureaucracy! From bureaucracy to autocracy is indeed a humiliating degradation.

AIR MAIL PLANE BOGGED

Unable To Take Off Owing ... To Heavy Rain ...

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Information has reached here that the airmail plane from Karachi is bogged at Kalimati near Asansol on account of the grounds being wet following rain overnight and is unable to take off. Mails have been forwarded by the Punjab Mail to Calcutta. Details are lacking.—A.P.

"BRING ABOUT PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT"

Bangalore Indian Christians' Confidence In Gandhiji's Leadership

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 14.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Christian Association, Bangalore, at their meeting held yesterday, unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

The Indian Christian Association, Bangalore, convey to Mahatmaji their thankfulness to God for sparing his life for the service of the country and express their absolute confidence in his leadership and requests him to bring about a peaceful settlement of the country consistent with national honour.

TREASURE HUNT IN 80-TON KETCH

Paisley Man Seeks Ocean Pearls

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

In the quest for pearls, Mr. Alistair Coats, of Paisley, a member of the well-known cotton family has left Liverpool in an eight ton ketch bound for the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Coats, who is 24, has a crew of five Scotsmen. They are making for an unchartered island in the Indian Ocean on information obtained from an old Dundee whaling skipper who secured pearls from large shell-fish, other than oysters, near this island.

Mr. Coats, for the purposes of this trip is using an aunt's surname of Aule.

His ketch, Ashby, is 72 feet long, and has been equipped with diving and pumping apparatus. He will do the diving himself.

A great yachting enthusiast, he has covered single-handed over 20,000 miles in his yachts.—Reuter.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Teardrops." by Nalapat Narayana Menon. Arthur H. Stockwell, Ltd., 29. Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2s. net.

"Man's Understanding." by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. Ward, Lock & Co. Ltd., Warwick House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.

"The Crilly Court Mystery," by Harry Steohen Keeler. Ward Lock & Co. 3s. 6d. net.

"Twisted Evidence," by Maurice B Dix. Ward, Lock.

"The Final Curtain," by W H. Lane Crauford, Ward, Lock.

GUJARATHI.

"Balodhanani Vartao," by Chandrashanker Manishanker Bhatt, Editor, "Balodhan." Published by Jamnadas Lakshmidas, C. Jamnadas & Co., Princess Street, Bombay 3. Price: As.

"Vathanano Sad," by Kakabhai Kothari, Sourashtra Karyalaya, Ranpur. Price: As. 8.

"Insanani Ah," by Gunvathrai Acharya. Published by Kakabhai Kothari, Phulchab Mandal Ranpur. Price: As. 8.

"Mhari Jeevankatha," by Mahatma Gandhi, (Part I.) Compiled by Jamu Dani, New Era School. Published by C. Jamnadas & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. Price: As. 10.

"Divyachakshu," by Ramanlal Vasanthlal Desai. Published by Bhulshanker Somnath Bhatt, Nandbhuvan, Raopur, Baroda. Rs 2/8.

"Snoha Yajna," by Ramanlal Vansathlal Desai. Publisher: Bhulshanker Somnath Bhatt, Rs. 2/8.

"Panchamrit," by Gijubhai, Sri Dakshinamurthy Prakashana Mandir, Bhavnagar. As 6.

"Chathur Karshiyo" by chandrashanker M. Bhatt, Sri Dakshinamurthy. As. 3.

"Trovishamu Pushp," by Gijubhai, Sri Dakshinamurthy As. 1-1/2.

HINDI.

"Nirganth-Pravachan," Collected and Translated by Prasidhavaktha Pandit Shri Chouthamalaji Maharaj. Published by Shri Janodaya Pustaka Prakashak Samithi, Rutlam. Price: As. 8.

REPRESENTING INTERESTS OF 8 CRORES

States' People's Conference Invites Delegates Of Peasants To Attend Bombay Sessions To Ventilate Grievances

The Indian States' People's Conference has issued from Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi, Bombay, an appeal to the States' people and the Bombay public, in the course of which it is stated:—

It has been decided that the 4th session of the Indian States' People's Conference will be held in Bombay on the 22nd and 23rd of July, 1933. The Conference will meet under the presidentship of Sjt. N.C. Kelkar, under extraordinary circumstances. The future Constitution of India is on the anvil. Whether India will accept it or not, the so-called Constitution will be foisted on her. Nominated representatives of the interests of British India have placed India's case for full responsible Government before the Round Table Conference and the Joint Select Committee. Indian Princes have pressed their claims for internal sovereignty and direct relation with the Crown.

The immediate task before the Conference is the devising of ways to counter-act the prince's conspiracy to entrench themselves in their autocracy and perpetuate the present helplessness of their people even in the new constitution. But the Conference will not rest content with that. It will hear grievances of the people of the States, record them and adopt whatever remedial measures it is in its power to do. Delegates hailing from various States are, therefore, requested to attend the Conference armed with full particulars of their grievances and all evidence material thereto.

START MADE.

The preliminaries of the Conference have already been started. The Reception Committee has been formed, its office-bearers have been elected, various sub-Committees have been appointed, and preparations have been launched. We are fortunate in securing the guidance of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, as the Chairman of our Reception Committee. Mr. N.C. Kelkar, has kindly consented to preside. Under his guidance, the States' people will be able to strike out a clear path for onward march.

ENROLMENT URGED.

It is the duty of each and every citizen of Indian States' residing in Bombay to get themselves enrolled as members of the Reception Committee. The success of the Conference depends largely on their sympathy, help and co-operation. We appeal to the various organisations of States people in Bombay to Contribute their quota and assist the Reception Committee.

APPEAL TO PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

Our Conference represents the interests of the 8 crore States' people "Enmasse". The States' people mainly comprise the peasantry. The agriculturists form the bulk, almost 90 per cent. of the States' population. It is necessary that representatives of the peasantry should participate in the deliberations of the Conference. We therefore, make a special appeal to the Provincial Branches and Workers of the Conference to invite the delegates of the peasants to attend the Conference and to ventilate their grievances. Delegates from various States should make it a point to bring with them the representatives of the agriculturists who are evidently the poorest of the poor, the most exploited class of the States' people.

The States' people should bear in mind to do the following:—

(1) People of the various States should come down to Bombay as delegates in large numbers and bring with them specific cases of grievances substantiated by statements and other evidence. (2) They should make it a point, wherever possible, to bring with them members of the peasant class. (3) States' people residing in Bombay should enroll themselves as members of the Reception Committee. (4) Youths should come forward to be members of the volunteer corps.

Fee for the Reception Committee Membership is Rs. 4; that for the Delegate is Re. 1, and for the Visitor Re. 1.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended a performance at the Poona Club by the Poona Amateur Dramatic Club.

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REPRESSIVE DISCIPLINES OF MARXISM & FASCISM

Time Has Come For Our Federation Of Societies To Take Definitely To Guiding Conception Of World Commonwealth Says Mr. Wells

The following is a full report of the speech made by Mr. H. G. Wells at the opening of the eleventh International P.E.N. Clubs Congress, over which he presided, recently at Dubrovnik in Yugo-Slavia:—

Mr. Wells began by paying a tribute to the late John Galsworthy. He would not, said Mr. Wells, discuss there the work of Galsworthy as a novelist and playwright, nor speak of the extraordinary charm and distinction of his personality. He had known Galsworthy since the day when his friend Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski brought in a tall, distinguished young man whom he introduced as "John"—"You know, John can write," a promise which Galsworthy amply confirmed both as a playwright and as novelist. But to-day he (Mr. Wells) thought that the best tribute which they could pay to the memory of John Galsworthy would be to talk about the needs and aims of the P.E.N. Club, to the foundation of which Galsworthy had contributed so materially and the needs of which had always been very near to his heart.

We were living, said Mr. Wells, in times of change and stress, and to-day it was the fate of all things to be changed and adapted to the new conditions. The original idea of the P.E.N. Club had been a rather loose and vague idea. It had been in the nature of a preliminary sketch rather than a completed project. It was essentially a conception of friendliness between men of different nationality, based on a profound faith in the common sense in mankind.

"REPUBLIC OF HUMAN MIND."

The idea of dining and gathering and entertaining each other and talking things over was a very Anglo-Saxon idea. It seems to give an admirable opportunity for going into everything and never going too far with anything. It was a good old Liberal idea, which had enabled our people to get past some very difficult situations in the past. But now all sorts of novel conditions had arisen to alter that, and it seemed as though the time had come for the P.E.N. Club to revise very carefully what it is and what it stands for, and to make its laws and projects more comprehensive and more precise.

"We talk, most of us, nowadays very freely of the 'Republic of the human mind'—a world republic of letters and science and of creative effort," Mr. Wells went on. "That sort of talk had been going on for the last couple of centuries, but is it a reality we are talking about, or is it something that is only just coming into existence? Are we of the P.E.N. Clubs trying to merely sustain something, or are we trying to evoke something? I suggest to you that we are trying to evoke something. We are trying to evoke a mental community throughout the world. We are asking the different peoples to understand one another in order to achieve a common understanding.

"Some of us nowadays are beginning to realise certain unprecedented things that have been happening to mankind. There has been an enormous development of communication between men and men throughout the earth, and an enormous change of scale in our power of doing things, so that almost all the present political boundaries are becoming misfits and the multitude of communities that has hitherto existed in the world is being forced by necessity to become one world-wide community. If I am right in saying that, then I must go on to the logical consequence and point out that we can only adapt ourselves to these new conditions by a complete revolution in our political and economic ideas."

A century and a half ago, in the beginning of this process, there was a tremendous dissolution in the binding ideas of communities. We were all for liberty ad liberty ran wild; industry, freed from control, ran wild, and particularly the iron and steel industries ran wild, and culminated in such an equipment for war as made war a new thing in human experience. Money and finance, freed from direction or restraint, ran wild until we are faced with unemployment in the midst of abundance and universal social paralysis. The old patriotism played havoc with the new weapons, and the old idea of competition and business played havoc with civilised life.

UNIFICATION AND DISCIPLINE

The world now, said Mr. Wells, was in labour with two main ideas that pressed upon it. "First is the appreciation of the need for unification, for getting into a world-wide management of each community's interests—to a world commonwealth. The second is a realisation of the need for discipline, because of that dissolution of the old traditional ideas of conduct which have hitherto bound communities together." Now these two ideas seemed to be in conflict. Some of us put the most stress on the first—the idea of a world community. Some of us put most stress on the second—the idea of a return to discipline. Most of the problems of the present day seemed to resolve themselves into the question of the relative value of these two ideas. "I say 'seem to.'" added Mr. Wells, "because I am inclined to think that the real issue is not between discipline and liberty, but about the objective towards which our discipline ought to be directed."

Those who are most inclined to stress the first idea—of a world commonwealth—since it is a thing that is still in the making, since it demands freshness as well as exactitude of ideas, are all for liberty of expression, liberty of publication. But those who stress the second idea—the idea of discipline—are all too apt to revert to old patriotisms, old loyalties, old-fashioned established values as a basis for their disciplinary rules, and to suppress the free development of new customs and the development of new directive ideas. They show a tendency everywhere to restrict discussion and to seize upon education, the press, literature, and the general instruction of the people in order to capture its will from the beginning.

"Now," said Mr. Wells, "I am not thinking of only one country when I view this antagonism. It is as true of international Marxist Russia as of Fascist Italy. It occurs everywhere. 'Go as you please' becomes impossible. We have to march. The real issue is where are we going? Are we to march to world union and world peace or are we to be marched back to perpetual separation and endless war?

INSEPARABLE.

"It has been the profession of the P.E.N. Club to keep out of politics, but can it keep out of politics when things are in this state? It is impossible to separate scientific and creative work from the education of the world community as a whole. The two things are continuous and inseparable. It seems to me that the time has come for our federation of societies to choose definitely between making the world commonwealth the guiding conception of its organisation or relapsing into a more meeting-ground for the mutual complements of narrow and repressive cults. Which line are we to take?

"I think a decision on that alternative is forced upon us now. I believe we must make that decision within a year. I hope we shall not attempt to make it at once, but that at this conference we shall open our minds to all the alternatives involved. Then we shall know where we stand, whether we stand for reaction or whether we stand for the world commonwealth.—"Manchester Guardian."

COUP D'ETAT IN GREECE?

PARIS, July 16.

An imminent monarchist coup d'etat in Greece is predicted by telegrams from Athens published in newspapers, according to which feverish activity prevails in both Government and Monarchist camps, and the Monarchist emissaries have been instructed to sound principal foreign Governments with regard to their attitude towards restoration.—Reuter.

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'RED-HOT MEN OF GOD'

Baptism Performed In Open-Air Bath

CAPE TOWN. (By Mail.)

A group of self-described "red-hot men of God" staged a striking ceremony in the heart of District Six, Cape Town's underworld, when they, believers in "baptism by total immersion", led four of their fellows into the bitterly cold waters of an open-air swimming bath and there beneath a sky grey with rain, chanted hymns and glorified God.

These strange worshippers, calling themselves Members of the Body of Christ, have no church.

One of the new Brothers who was baptised in the baths was a young man who two years ago was stricken with meningitis. He lay ill for 21 days, it is said, and for 17 was unconscious, members of the brotherhood prayed over him. He recovered, though the doctors had given up all hope.

A young man with a violin and another with a guitar slung across his shoulder supplied the accompaniment for the hymns. Kindled by immense fervour they filled the baths with their music when three youths and a girl came out, scantily clad, for the ordeal of baptism in water at a temperature of 53 degrees Fahrenheit. The preacher's ordeal was greater than that of the candidates for baptism. He entered the chilly water in shirt and trousers and stood immersed to the waist.—Reuter.

O.G.P.U. HOME FOR RUSSIAN FAIFS.

FROM VODKA TO CARPENTRY IN A YEAR.

KHABAROVSK, Siberia. (By Mail.)

A Siberian village settlement for homeless waifs and juvenile criminals has been transformed by the O.G.P.U. into a thriving community with its own art school and industrial shops, says the Tass Agency.

The institution began in the middle of last year. It was called the "First O.G.P.U. Far Eastern Children's Labour Communue", and its avowed object was to transform homeless waifs, young law-breakers and criminals into conscious and active citizens of the Soviet Unieon.

The Labour Commune had a rough and hectic beginning. Mud huts were hurriedly fitted up for the children, who were all from the gutter, and strongly resented discipline. Cards and vodka were circulated by the children, and "hooligan tricks" were prevalent.

The children evidently found it hard to believe that they were not in prison. But things gradually changed, says Tass. With the children's help a large dormitory house with 300 beds sprong up. A school house, a locksmiths workshop, a carpenter's shop, a forge, a small pottery, a cobbler's shop, a tailoring establishment and a farm were built.

The farm contains horses, black cattle, hogs, rabbits and poultry. There is also an art school, a modern laudry—and a steam bath.—Reuter.

PRINCE IN A WORKHOUSE

FORTUNE LOST IN WAR LOANS.

VIENNA. (By Mail.)

Prince Portia, last of a line of Hungarian artistocrats, has made an application to the Budapest magistrate for a place in the city's workhouse, according to the Neue Frei Presse.

The Prince, who was once exeremely rich, lost millions in Hungarian and Austrian war loans, and has not yet been able to secure restoration of his family estates which were sequestrated after the war.—Reuter.

MYSORE MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

Mr. A.J. Khaleel, General Secretary, Mysore State, Masajid Conference, writes:—

A meeting of the Coffee Planters of Hassan and Kadur Districts was held on 9th instant in the Muslim Hostel in Chikmagalur under the chairmanship of Sahukar Khazi Abdul Karim Saheb, Coffee Planter of Aldur.

It was resolved that the Mysore State, Muslim Conference be invited to hold its 4th annual session in September next in the town of Chikmagalur. A strong and influential Reception Committee with Janab Sahebjan Saheb a leading Coffee Planter was constituted with Mr. G.A. Basith as General Secretary, and other leading people as secretaries. Further, it was resolved to invite the Mysore State Educational Conference to hold its 2nd session in the same place.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA ON FOOT

Doing Over 8,000 Miles In Year And Half?

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 16.

A party of ten "Khaksars" of Anarkali, Lahore, have undertaken to perform pilgrimage to Mecca on foot through Balochistan and Persia. The necessary passports have been secured and the start will take place from the Shahi Mosque, Lahore, on 28th July, after Jumma prayers.

They will march in 'khaki' uniforms with spades on their shoulders at the rate of 20 miles per day, and are expected to cover over 8,000 miles in about 1-1/2 year.

The party will be under the command of Mr. Mohammad Ishaq, late of Islamia College, Lahore, and a pupil of Professor Abdul Majid of the Khaksar Movement.

The march will take place through various Indian towns and villages in the Punjab, Sind, and Balochistan. Allama Maehrini, founder of the movement is expected to announce the route shortly.

INDIAN NEWS FOR BRITAIN

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's Appeal

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A plea that the "man in the street" in Britain should be given the opportunity of making a closer study of Indian affairs through the medium of enlightened journalism was made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in his speech at the luncheon given in London in honour of Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, the veteran British journalist.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru followed Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate and Sir Herbert Samuel, the Liberal Leader, in paying tribute to Mr. Nevinson, whom he described as "a man of courage, sympathy and absolute unflinching independence."

He said: "I made the acquaintance of Mr. Nevinson more than 25 years ago in my own country. It was at a critical moment in our national life that he had decided to pay a visit to India. Many journalists since then have gone to my country, stayed there about three weeks and then written a book about it. Mr. Nevinson stayed longer, and he also wrote a book about India. But his book revealed that he had that rare faculty of interpreting the thought and feeling of people not connected with England.

"At the present juncture, when England is called upon to take decisive measures, I do think it is Mr. Nevinson's duty to pay a further visit to my country and enlighten his countrymen on what India feels and wants."

Turning to the guest of honour Sir Tej Bahadur concluded, "Do not desert us at this particular moment."

Several prominent Indians and many keen students of Indian affairs accepted invitations to the luncheon. They included Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, General Sir Ian Hamilton (who presided), Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Alec-Tweedie, Mr. J. A. Spender and Mr. George Lansbury, M. P.—Reuter.

DOG DELAYS MAIL TRAIN

Strange Instance Of Canine Faith

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail.)

A dog, guarding the property of its master, held up the Delagoa Bay mail train for 50 minutes.

A goods train going to Pretoria approached a siding about 1-3/4 miles from Pretoria. The driver's intention was to steam through the halt without stopping, but he was forced to pull up suddenly because of a motor car standing across the metals at the crossing. As the driver and other members of the train's crew approached the car a dog inside barked at them and showed his teeth.

The driver of the car could not be seen. Every time the men tried to approach the car to push it from the rails they were met by a succession of snarls and growls. Eventually the driver used a steam jet from his engine to keep the dog at a distance while the other men closed the windows of the car.

They were then able to push the car from the track. The Delagoa Bay mail train could not leave Pretoria at the appointed time and was delayed for 50 minutes.—Reuter.

EASY CONDITIONS IN MONEY MARKET

Wheat Develops Fresh Strengtd; Other Commodities Featureless

(Special Cable)

LONNDON, July 15.

In the money market easy conditions continued with borrowers always able to obtain loans at half per cent to under with the result till the latest issue of treasury bills is allotted an average rate of seven shillings eight pence, which although favouring the government again places the market under a cloud of low rates.

The stock exchange is closed to-day, heat developed fresh strength in sympathy with America.

Other commodities are featureless, rubber showing rather easier tendency

CONFERENCE FUTURE UNCERTAIN.

MOVE TO RECONVENE AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, July 16.

The future of the World Economic Conference is still uncertain. According to the New York reports many suggestions being discussed there include the reconvenisg of the conference at Washington, asd meanwhile larger countries should seek agreements among themselves through diplomatic channels.

The American delegation in London is reported to favour an indefinite recess, leaving the Bureau to decide the date of reconvening.

Meanwhile the delegation is said to be somewhat concerned about Professor Moley's expenses during his week's visit to London, reported to have totalled £600, chiefly, for trans-Atlastic talks with Presiden t Roosevelt and including £100, the hire for the aeroplane to meet Prof. Moley at Cork, which he (Prof. Moley) did not use.

The State Department at Washington denies the report that Senator Hull has refused to approve Prof. Moley's expenses and Prof. Moley says he will himself pay any expenses not properly chargeable to the United States Government, and adds that the American Embassy in London ordered the aeroplane to meet him at Cork before he had time to candel the order.—Reuter's Special.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

JULY 15th.

Ellora, Beytaugh, Busrah.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Tairea, Greese, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 16th.

Gambhira, Ellis, Bhavnagar.
Sikh, Dunster, Calcutta.
Subadar, Qadrashott, Java.
British Renown, Large, Cochin.

JULY 17th.

Tairea, Greese, Bhavnagar.

JULY 15th.

Steamer Stolzenfels for Hamburg.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 138 passengers.

S S Tairea:—The B I S N Co.'s mail steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 290 passengers and hence she will sail on Monday for Bhavnagar, with same bottom cargo.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gambhira sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar, with same bottom cargo.

S S Sikh:—The T M Co.'s steamer Sikh, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Subadar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Subadar, sailed yesterday for Java, with a general cargo

S S British Renown:—The A P O Co.'s steamer British Renown sailed yesterday for Cochin, with same bottom cargo.

TRUE IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD

(Continued from page 1.)

the consequences are much worse. Such men remain members of the community, while such women go out of it, and their children belong to the communities of thei husbands.

Another of the chief reasons fo this and other like evils is a m understanding of certain Western ideas, which are right within th proper limits; but when they are carried beyond those limits they mislead many people. To infer from the idea of the equality of men and women that women should do everything that men do, is wrong. Nature has made the two different, the ordinary work and duties of the two a different, and this has been admitted for thousands of years by all religions in all countries.

TRUE IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

A woman's chief work is in her family, and her chief virtues are modesty and devotion. A woman who is modest in dress, speech and behaviour, honours her parents, elders and husbands, works lovingly in her family, and lives respectably, is really worthy to be honoured according to our holy religion. That is the true ideal. There has been laxity in this respect in Western countries, and that leads to the destruction of the family and serious harm to the society. This is being understood, and steps are being taken against such laxity. It is not proper for our community to do the same.

"Another misunderstood idea is that of freedom. To yield to one's passions and whims is not true freedom. If everyone acted like that there would soon be an end of this social fabric. The person who acts so is not free, but the slave of his own passions. He is truly free who keeps his passions and whims under control, and discharges all his duties. A third such misunderstood idea is that all men the world over are equal and good and good should be done to all. Of course as far as possible one should work for the good of all men. But such good cannot be accomplished by neglecting one's primary duties which are first towards one's family and community. The greatest good of the world can only result if every one first discharged his primary duties.

PARENTS' DUTY.

"In my humble opinion in order to remove the present evil and the like it is the duty of parents, teachers, and all members of the community not to put such wrong ideas into the minds of children, to explain to them their duties towards their religion, God, family and community, and teach them how to carry them out, and prevent inexperienced girls from having familiar intercourse with men of other communities. Such prevention does not in any way imply ill-will towards our sister communities; far from it, we believe that the great majority of them also disapprove of mixed marriages. We are obliged to take such steps only for the preservation of our own community."

"ALIEN" MARRIAGES HARMFUL

That "alien" marriages should be put down with a firm hand and that such marriages did a great harm to the community, was the exhortation of Dastoor Rustomji Edulji Sanjana. The speaker moved the resolution condemning the marriages of "ignorant and thoughtless Parsi girls with men belonging to other communities" by deserting both their religion and community, and by contemptuously disregarding the general feeling of the Parsi Anjuman towards such marriages. It further expressed the profound regret of the community at the attitude of all those persons who directly or indirectly encouraged these girls, who by their "senseless" actions had endangered the Zorastrian religion which has been kept in tact since the Parsis left Persia, 1300 years ago.

Mr. M. P. Masani seconded the resolution and said that it was the duty of Parsi parents to impress upon their children the sanctity of their religion and community.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

EXHORTATION TO PARENTS.

The next resolution which urged Parsi parents to take great care of their children, particularly daughters, in the interests of the community and prevent them from going astray was moved by Mr. D. J. Irani. On being seconded by Ervad K. M. Kutar, the resolution was also carried.

The next speaker Mr. F. K. Dadachanji said that they would be justified in excommunicating those Parsis who defied the wishes of the community in this respect. He moved the third resolution which was passed "nem con", stressing the necessity for firmly putting down the evil of inter-marriages and drawing the attention of the community to a resolution adopted on February 2, 1919, when Parsis were asked not to have any dealings whatever with such girls.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin moved the fourth resolution appointing a Committee consisting of 61 persons to inquire into the question as to whether or not it was advisable to give effect to the 1919 resolution, declaring social boycott. In his opinion in matters like these, persuasive methods were more desirable than coercion. The speaker claimed that only a few days ago he was able to stop a Parsi girl marrying a non-Parsi by means of persuasion. (There was an uproar in the audience and cries were heard! Name the girl).

RESULT OF PERSUASION.

Both the boy and the girl were determined to enter into a civil marriage but after a goood deal of persuasion, it was brought home to them that such action would hurt not only their families but their respective communities, and they agreed to give up the proposed marriage. The speaker thought that the question of social boycott should be investigated by a Committee.

The resolution was seconded and supported by Messrs. M. E. Joshi and P. P. Kapadia respectively, and was unanimously passed.

It was further resolved to forward a copy of the resolutions to the Parsi Anjumans throughout the country.

HUGHES ROAD P.O. BROKEN INTO.

LETTERS FROM POST BOX FOUND STREWN ON FLOOR NOTHING OF VALUE STOLEN

The Hughes Road Post Office, Bombay, was broken into by a thief on Saturday night, but nothing was stolen.

Early on Sunday morning a postal peon noticed that the lock had been broken and a few letters from the post-box were strewn on the floor inside and outside the post office.

The Gamdevi police who were called to the scene on making inquiries found that nothing of value was missing. The stamps, cards and envelops and cash belonging to the post office had been kept in the safe which was intact. No arrests have been made.

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Bombay Branch, COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY DEMANDS ABOLITION DEMILITARISED ZONES

Control Of Dardtnclless And Bosphorus Straits Necessary For Defence Of Coistantinople, Says Angora

The Angora Government has surprised the chancelleries by its demand for the abolition of the demilitarised zones of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and for the control of those straits to be handed back to Turkey. It was probably thought that the Lausanne Treaty had given the straits a permanent international status, and yet here is Turkey, not ten years after the treaty, putting forward a well-argued claim to end it, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The fact that it is not a mere flying of a kite but a demand which Angora means to weight with all its usual pertinacity is shown by the persistent recurrence with which at every opportunity it is now voiced by authorised Turkish channels. Following the first surprise raising of the matter at the Disarmament Conference, President Kemal Pasha took special care to mention it in his reply to President Roosevelt's message to the world. It seemed almost to be dragged into an otherwise uncontroversial answer. Then once more the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tevfik Rushdi Bey, brought it up at Geneva in the detailed discussion of armaments and secured that the claim should not be immediately turned down but given a consideration at second reading. The Turkish arguments seemed to receive a sympathetic hearing.

It would be wrong to suppose that Turkey, jumping to the words "treaty revision," has simply determined to be the first to stake out her claim. Angora has no intention of adding to the confusion of tongues which has arisen since Italy pronounced the word "revision" above a whisper. In its view the claim to have the straits restored to Turkish control is not a territorial question at all, but a military defence question.

IF WAR BREAKS OUT.

The Lausanne Treaty, placing the straits under international control and demilitarising their land zones, forbade Turkey to maintain within those zones trenches or artillery. But in the event of war between Turkey and a foreign Power Turkey has the right to defend the Dardanelles and Bosphorus (which in effect means Constantinople), and this could only be done by heavy mobile artillery. However, the Disarmament Conference proposes to abolish heavy mobile artillery. This leaves Turkey without any weapons for the defence of this vital area. There are, according to Angora, only two alternatives—either to leave Turkey exceptionally in possession of heavy mobile artillery or to abolish the demilitarised zones of the straits, restore them to Turkish sovereignty, and thus give back to Turkey the means of defending these coast regions by heavy fixed artillery.

The reason which Turkey puts forward for choosing the latter alternative is that leave her exceptionally in possession of heavy mobile artillery would place her in a position of advantage as against her neighbours—Greece, for instance—and other Powers. She says that she does not want such offensive superiority as would thus be granted her.

She merely wants equality of armaments and security of defence. The claim that she is making is a claim for defence purposes. By refusing the exceptional grant of heavy mobile artillery she shows her devotion to the principle of disarmament down to the limit of defence needs, and she points out that for the past ten years her pacific policy and, indeed, the pacific character of the Kemalist regime are the guarantee of her sincerity.

ILLOGICAL POSITION.

The Angora Government thinks it illogical and absurd that Turkey should be able—after the disarmament schemes have gone through, if they do—to place heavy fixed artillery for the defence of her other coasts—for example, to secure Smyrna—and yet should be debarred from placing the same defensive arms to secure Constantinople, which is so much more vital to her. In these circumstances the Turks can only characterise the present status of the straits as the "insanity of the demilitarised zones." They point out that Britain can close the western gate on the Mediterranean at Gibraltar to defend her interests, whereas Turkey is to be left in the position of being unable to close the eastern gate of that sea against any naval violator actually of her own territory.

WORLD CONFERENCE TO ADJOURN ON 27TH?

RUGBY, July 15.

The World Economic Conference is expected to adjourn on July 27.

The question of its reassembly after recess will probably be left seven-and-half hours; distance to be invested with powers to call delegates together again when the world session is more favourable for solution of problems before the conference.—B. O. W.

AFRICAN KING'S SCEPTRE ON SHRINE.

PARIS, (By Mail).

Twelve Thousand British pilgrims visted the Shrine of Sainte Therese at Lisieux last year.

Statistics kept by the ecclesiastical authorities there show that there were also 22,000 pilgrims from belgium 18,000 from Holland, 16,000 from Switzerland 7,000 from Spain and 3,000 from the United States of America.

A picturesque pilgrim was a dusky sovereign from Africa, His Majesty Zounon, Nadje. "King of the Night."

With all the dignity of one of the Magi kings, this ruler from Dahomey laid his own sceptre on the Shrine of the simple little nun who found immortality at Lisieux. —Reuter.

The Imperial Air-Liner "Astraea", carrying Major Brackley and party returned to Rangoon on Friday, from Australia, and will be leaving for Calcutta on Sunday. —A. P.

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VEGETABLES COMPETITION

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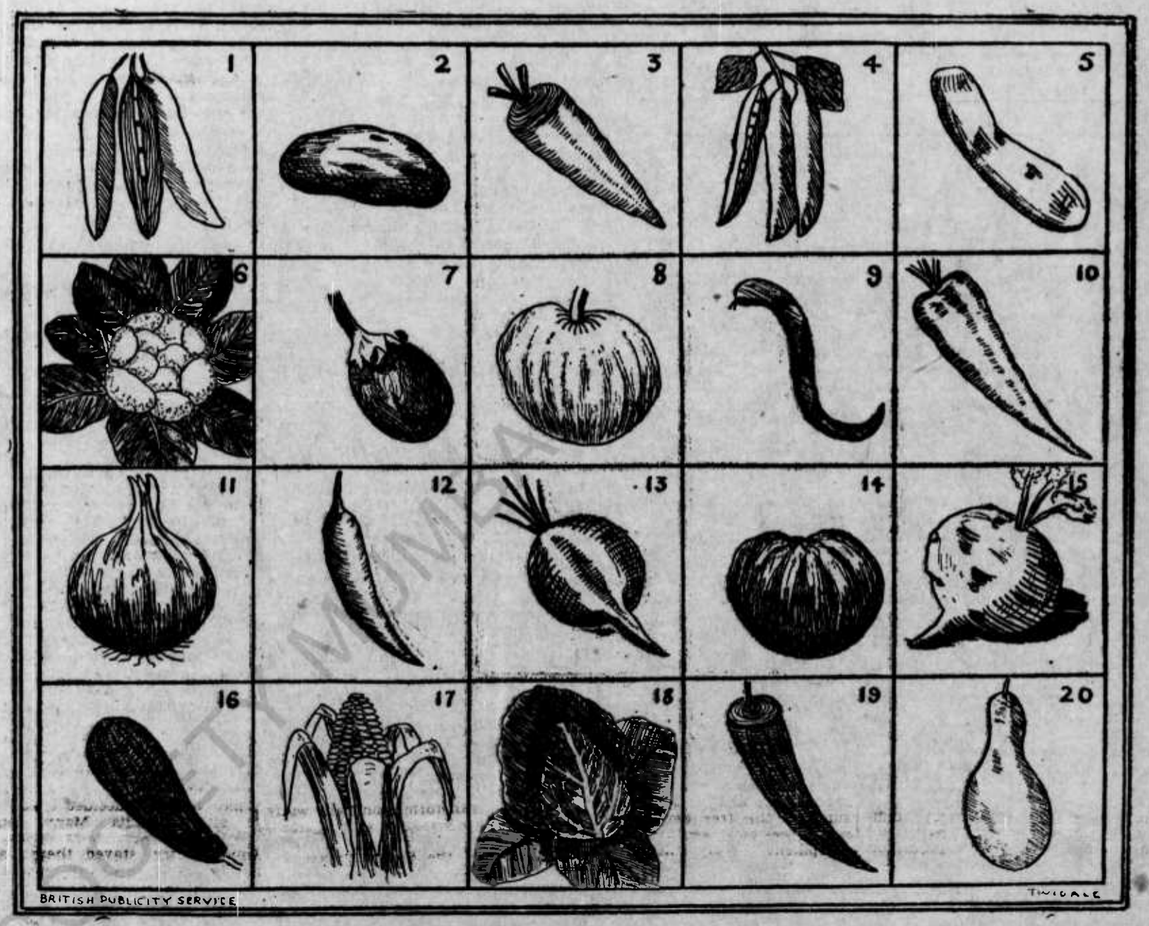

Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,

POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

CLUES

1 BRINJAL	16 LADY'S FINGER
2 RADISH	17 SNAKE COIL
3 CABBAGE	18 KARELA
4 LEMON	19 PUMPKIN
5 WATER MELON	20 FRENCH BEAN
6 BEET ROOT	21 CUCUMBER
7 TOMATO	22 INDIAN CORN
8 ONION	23 BUTTER BEANS
9 TURNIP	24 POTATO
10 NOHL KOHL	25 CARROT
11 VEGETABLE Marrow	26 PEAS
12 RADISH BEANS	27 MELON
13 CHILLIES	28 SWEET POTATO
14 TORAI	29 SPINACH
15 CLUSTER BEANS	30 CAULI FLOWER

ENTRY COUPON

Vegetables.	Clues.	Vegetables.	Clues.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	30	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

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Bearish Factors Over-Discounted In Bombay Cotton

Enormous Short Interest In Broach A/M.

BOMBAY, July 13.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market review:—

An advance of roughnly 1¼ cents has been registered during the week, and values are now along the 12 cent mark.

The week has been an eventful one. The London Conference is on the verge of adjournment to September or October by which time it is hoped that America's internal position will allow of her co-operation in an attempt to stabilise currencies. We regard this hope as a rather forlorn one, as it has been made abundantly clear by President Roosevelt that he considers any attempts at stabilisation premature until those countries still on the Gold Snandard have freed their currencies from their gold anchor and allowed them to find their own levels in terms of their own internal prices. In other words the President favours a period of international inflation as a means of raising prices in countries outside America and refuses to consider a fresh valuetion of currencies until those countries whose polices are deflationary such as France—have learnt the error of their ways through bitter experience, as England and America have done in turn. The effect of the impasse in London has been a rapid drop in the dollar to 4.85 followed by a sharp recovery to 4.75 on speculative short covering.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

In the meantime, it is interesting to study the Bank of England returns up to the 6th instant which disclose an increase of notes in circulation of £3700000 against an increase of bullion of only £400000 and a drop in the rates of Reserve to Liabilities from 46.7 per cent. the previous week to 45.57 per cent on the 6th instant. Is this the beginning of a currency expansion to meet the rapid advance in sterling and to lift sterling prices more in line with dollar prices? Developments will show, but it should be remembered that on many occasions official announcements have indicated the wish to raise sterling wholesale prices.

The official estimate of the acreage under cultivation on July 1st at 40,798000 acres was just slightly higher than had been generally expected but any weaker tendencies it might have produced were promptly annulled by an official announcement from Washington that roughly 5 1/2 million acres had already been leased by then Government under the reduction plan and that the campaign which was to have ended on the 8th instant is being continued to the end of the month, and longer if necessary. Since then official predictions indicated a successful result to the campaign and it seems almost certain that sufficient cotton will be taken out of production to consolidate the present price level at the worst and at the best to raise it considerably further.

No real relief has been forthcoming to the drought in the West and nervousness continues to be felt on this account Otherwise weather conditions have been favourable except that rains are generally needed in most areas.

ADVISABLE TO BUY.

We see no reason to assume any weakening of the Administrations determination to push prices higher and continue to advise purchases both in New York and Liverpool.

The local market has been a very dull affair, the advance in York being offset by the weaker dollar quotations Business generally has quietened down very considerably and most operators seem to be waiting for a lead from somewhere. The export enquiry remains conspicuous by its almost total absence and in view of the great exchange uncertainties this is not in the least surprising. Europe has sent a retail enquiry but the Far East remains a closed book. We have not yet noticed any marked improvement in the local Mills position as a result of the enhanced duties but perhaps these are early days to look for this. Certainly the exclusion of Japanese goods has done little to improve the demand for local yarn and cloth and in consequence there is a falling off in the recent good demand for staple styles. The basis however remains firm and holders show no disposition to press sales.

RAINS NEEDED.

Weather conditions are giving rise to anxiety particularly in the Khandeish and Gujerat areas where rains are urgently needed it wholesale re-sowings are to be avoided. The central parts of the country are also in defect and generally the outlook is disturbing. The short interest in the Broch April-May contract is enormous and continued unfavourable crop news would cause a heavy rush to cover. We are strongly against short sales in the local market as most of the bearish factors seem to us over-discounted.

SUGAR MARKET REVIEW.

Bombay, July 13.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady in the early part of the week, quiet in the middle and steady during the latter part of the week under review. Ready prices on the whole declined by about 2-1/2 annas per cwt. owing to unsatisfactory offtake and heavy fresh arrivals. Forward prices on the whole fluctuated within very narrow limits of about 1/2 anna per cwt. and business for forward positions was almost neglected. No direct business is reported worth reportable by any of the Importers in the market but there was good turnover amongst the local dealers for steamers afloat. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready:—Rs. 14|15|6 and Rs. 14|13|3; June Rs. 5|0|9 and Rs. 5|0|3; July Rs. 5|1|6 and Rs. 5|1|0; Aug.|Sept. Rs. 5|2|6 and Rs. 5|1|6; Oct.|Dec. Rs. 5|3|3 and Rs. 5|2|0 and African Ready Rs. 15|2|0 and Rs. 15|1.

Foreign Markets:—During the week London Terminal Market reports a decline of about 4d. per cwt. and New York prices advanced by about 1 to 3 points. Java remains unchanged at F. 5-3/4.

Calcutta and Karachi:—Calcutta is reported to be steady while Karachi ruled quiet during the week and Ready Prices declined slightly owing to fresh arrivals.

Export:—From Java to Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi during the month of May, 1933 are estimated at about 74420; 25460 and 13710 bags respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of aoout 65,000 bags.

Arrivals:—During the week s.s. Grootekerk arrived with about 2667 bags of Britania sugar and s.s. Sumatra and s.s. Subedar also arrived with about 27114 and 27614 bags of Java sugar respectively. s.s. Begum and s.s. Terea are expected to arrive on about the 24th July and 15th July with about 13000 bags of Java and 10,000 bags of Mozambique sugar respectively.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazaar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|13|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sumatra Rs. 5|0|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 5|0|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Begum Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, June Rs. 5|0|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug.|Sept. Rs. 5|2|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. Rs. 5|3|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar: Ready Rs. 15|1|0 per cwt.
Britania Sugar: Ready Rs. 16|4 per cwt.
Narkatiaganj Birla Swadeshi:—2|2|8 per six mounds.
Tone:—Steady.

The Ayurvedic Medical Consultation Hall

The public of Bombay are informed that a centre for medical consultation has been opened in Bombay by Ayurved Seva Sangh of Ahmednagar. Especially consumption with its casual and effectual chain of chronic diseases will be most effectively dealt with. The needy will avail themselves of the expert and efficacious advice of the experienced and trained Officer-in-Charge. Write or inquire personally (between 4 and 7 p.m.) for particulars:—
Ghia Mansions, 2nd Floor, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2.

BULLS CONTROL AMERICAN COTTON

Tame Affair In Bombay

LOCAL CONDITON SOUND

Bombay, July 13.

Since we wrote eight days ago fluctuations in the American cotton markets have been greatly influenced by the wide movements in the dollar/sterling exchange. State Messrs. P. Chrystal & So. Last week the cross rate was just under 4.50. During the week it went up to about 4.85 and closed yesterday about 4.85 and closed yesterday about 4.76. The heavy advance yesterday appears to have been caused by heavy speculative purchases in the belief that the acreage reduction plan will be carried through. On Saturday when the acreage estimated to be under cultivation on 1st July was 40,798.000, it was announced that so far the Secretary for Agriculture had received promises for the voluntary abandonment of just over 5½ million acres. The above figures could not be considered very bullish but apparently the bulls have complete control of the market for the time being, and whilst the fear of a further devaluation of the dollar continues bears naturally hesitate to sell short. It is obvious the New York market is being affected by a shortage of contracts, a state of affairs which often occurs at this time of the season, and is likely to continue until the harvesting period commences. For the next few weeks violent fluctuations are certain. Caution is advisable.

Relative to the New York market the Bombay market has been a tame affair. Fluctuations have been within very narrow limits and over the week our quotations are Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 higher, spot quotations being the firmer. A moderate demand has come through from Europe but the Far East has not been interested. There is very little demand for cloth in the local market, but Mills continue to secure supplies of the better grades of staple cotton. Tenders against July contracts have been smaller than was expected. Up till yesterday the totals have been 10,100 Broach, 1,400 Oomra and 4,500 Bengal.

The Monsoon this year is causing a good deal of anxiety. Conditions are satisfastory in most of the Oomra districts and in the Bengal areas. In the Khandesh, Broach, Dhollera and Muttia districts there has been practically no rain for about a month and unless good rain is received in these districts during the next few days, crop prospects will be the worst we have had for many years. In the irrigated areas of the Punjab and Sind the water supply has been satisfactory and the young plants are making good progress on an increased acreage.

The local market will continue to be influenced by fluctuations in the American markets, but as the Indian market is statistically in a very sound position we look for a steady tone to continue. The position here has been further strengthened by the poor start of the Monsoon. Even should we now get good rains many areas the New Crop will be a late one.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Season to Date.	NEW YORK, July 14. This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1931/32.	Week 1932.
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	3.717	192	14.647	45 Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	6.118	183	5,045	40 "
Exports from U. S. Ports	3.177	169	8,591	88 "
Of which to Japan	1.531	67	2.277	12 "
Of which to China	303	16	1.066	14 "
Of which to G. B.	1.451	37	1.317	23 "
Of which to Germany	1.870	17	1.588	14 "
Stock at New York	—	174	—	204 "
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,262	—	3.493 "
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1.283	—	1.388 "
World's Visible Supply	—	8,644	—	8.741 "
Of which American	—	6.795	—	6.814 "
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	13.717	329	13,022	178 "
Receipts at U. S. Ports	8.798	85	9.970	31 "

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

EXPERIENCED USERS KNOW

THAT **"ELEPHANT BRAND"**

DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL

MADE BY THE ELEPHANT OIL MILL, BOMBAY

IS THE BEST **SWADESHI** LINSEED OIL

Facts Speak for themselves

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THE NIZAMS STATE RAILWAY
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AND
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AGENTS WANTED. Apply Hasim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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FOR YOUR EYES

ANKHI KHOOSH

EYE DROP

A sure cure for:—
OPHTHALMIA, (Conjunctivitis) STYS, SORE, ITCHING or INFLAMED EYES SECRETING flakes of mucus at night Pink eyes in Babies etc.
Stops watering eyes and clears vision.
READ THIS RECOMMENDATION.

ALL INDIA BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, 17th June, 1931.
"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is a simple and efficacious remedy in cases of an inflammatory condition of the eyes. It is bland and soothing to the eye. Motorists and travellers, who are out in the open a good deal will find it of special benefit when the eyes are tired and sore from the effects of heat, glare and dust. Its soothing properties will be found beneficial to cinema-goers
"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is non-poisonous, and can therefore be recommended as a simple and safe remedy for use in the home.
(Sd.) R. CRAWFORD HUTCHINSON,
Organising Secretary.

Price annas twelve per bottle.

For SKIN TROUBLES

SKINBOONE

LOTION.

Promptly Cures
Ringworm of all kinds.
Weeping Eczema.
Infantile wet eczema.
HERPES, eczema on the scalp.
Dhobi's Itch.
Barber's Itch
Watering and itching blisters on the foot and on or between toes known as "Hong-Kong foot."
DELHI SORES, ETC.
NO OIL, NO GREASE

Will Not Stain Clothes
It dries up on application.
Will not injure the most delicate skin.

Price—
Large size Re. 1/- per bottle.
Small size As. 10 per bottle

Stockists.—Kemp, Thompson Taylor, Phillips, Perry, Popular Pharmacy, T. A. Wagh & S. Bros etc.
INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York, July 15.

October 1933	11.55
December 1933	11.76
January 1934	11.85
March 1934	11.93
May 1934	12.13
Middling Spot	11.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 15.

July	11.24
October	11.54
Middling spot	11.40

New York, July 15.

New York 10-55 a.m.—Market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 13,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 15.

Sakellaridis—	
July 1933	8.11
October 1933	8.21
November 1933	8.27
January 1934	8.34
March 1934	8.41
May 1934	8.49
July 1934	8.56
F.G.F. Spot	8.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

	10-10 a.m.	To-day's Closing.
July, 1933		6.21
August, 1933		6.22
September, 1933		6.24
October, 1933	6.28	6.27
November, 1933		6.28
December, 1933		6.30
January, 1934		6.32
February, 1934	6.33	6.34
March, 1934		6.36
April, 1934	6.38	6.38
May, 1934		6.40
June, 1934	6.40	6.41
July, 1934		6.43
Middling Spot		6.45

NDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 15.

Broach—	
Fully good (good staples)	5.51
Fine (good staple)	5.63
Superfine (good staple)	5.75
C.P. Oomra—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.51
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.66
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.81
Bengal,—	
Good	4.40
Fine	4.50
Superfine	4.60
Scinde—	
Good	4.50
Fine,	4.60
Superfine,	4.70

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 15.

Wheat, Rozario Sonta Fe, Parcels 26/6 Aug sellers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels 26/3 July/Aug sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 29/3 July/Aug sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Calcutta July/Sept per cwt 7/9-3/4 sellers.

C and F Bombay July/Sept per cwt 7/9-3/4 sellers.

C and F Karachi July/Sept per cwt 7/9-3/4 sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, July 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-3/8.

SEEDS.

London, July 15.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £11-5-0 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton £11-2-6 sellers.

LINSEED

London, July 15.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £12-6-3 July/Aug sellers.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £11-10-0 July/Aug sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton £12-12-6 July/Aug sellers.

LINSEED OILS

London, July 15.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 26/6 July sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 21/3 Sep/Dec paid.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 15.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 18-11-16.
Forward 18-13/16.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 15.

Gold Bars fine per oz £6/4/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine trade Bills, 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 p.c.

Interest day to day Loan 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loan 0-3/8 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 15.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot 3-15/16 sellers.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Latest prices:—

Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £71/0/0.

Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £0/11/6.

Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference £0/6/6.

Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £85/0/0.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0/13/9.

Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £1/2/3.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0/7/0.

De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. £1/5/0.

East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord. £7/5/6.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £5/15/0.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. £133/10/0.

Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord. £1/9/3.

Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0/2/6.

Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Deb. £92/0/0.

London & Rhodesian Mining & Land £0/4/3.

Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) £3/11/3.

Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord. £1/15/0.

Shahdara Sharanpur L. Dly. 4-1/2 per cent. Deb. £76/0/0.

Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent. Debentures £106/10/0.

Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. "B" Debs. 1939/50 £108/0/0.

Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock £44/10/0.

Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent. Ord. A Stock £32/0/0.

Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock dol. 21.0.

Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 per cent. Pref. 1923 £28/10/0.

San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 per cent. (1926) £55/0/0.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Speculative Demand In Silver

We have received the following weekly Bullion report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, dated June 28:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £188,095,943 on the 21st instant an increase of £975,048 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Further purchases of Bar Gold have been announced by the Bank of England, the amount acquired during the week under review being £1,263,983.

Large amounts of gold were available in the open market, which has been very active. Purchases were again made for destinations not disclosed, but demand from the Continent was keen and the premium over the franc parity has increased.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per fine value of £ ounce.	Sterling.
June 22nd	122s/3d.	13s/10.73d.
June 23rd	122s/2d.	13s/10.89d.
June 24th	122s/3d.	13s/10.78d.
June 26th	122s/4d.	13s/10.67d.
June 27th	122s/-d.	13/11.12d.
June 28th	122s/4d.	13s/10.67d.
Average	122s/2.67d.	13s/10.82d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 19th instant to mid-day on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 742,302
France	239,862
Netherlands	203,133
Switzerland	166,278
U. S. A.	80,310
British South Africa	907,076
British India	1,327,262
British Malaya	77,952
Hongkong	141,250
Australia	205,675
New Zealand	37,398
Canada	530,773
Other countries	24,461
	£4,683,672

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 789
France	530,755
Netherlands	7,400
Belgium	7,000
Switzerland	1,000
Other countries	791
	£547,735

The s.s. "Cathay" which sailed from Bombay on the 24th instant carries gold to the value £651,000, of which £589,000 consigned to London, £57,000 Marseilles and £5,000 to Holla..

The figures relating to the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of May last are given below; as will be seen, imports have been on a very large scale and show an excess over exports of no less than £28,255,345:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Germany	551,238	2,857
Netherlands	6,079,746	1,102,466
Belgium	105,459	11,100
France	10,047,977	383,859
Switzerland	769,959	132,294
Italy	—	1,586,609
Czechoslovakia	—	88,985
Egypt	186,131	—
Union of South Africa and South-West Africa Territory	5,203,837	—
Rhodesia	297,054	—
West Africa	120,525	—
British India	4,240,216	—
British Malaya	175,212	—
Australia	492,112	—
New Zealand	56,461	—
Canada	2,654,632	—
U. S. A.	806,793	—
Uruguay	—	407,964
Iraq	84,700	—
Other countries	86,957	78,389
	32,049,009	3,793,664

SILVER.

Prices have shown wider fluctuations and during the first part of the week the tendency was easy, offerings from America, and re-sales by speculators finding the market poorly supported. Quotations had declined to 18.7/16d. for case and 18.9/16d. for two months' delivery by the 24th instant, but this level failed to attract sellers and, on demand from the Indian Bazaars and speculators, the market made a sharp recovery, 19.1/16d. and 19.3/16d. for the respective deliveries being quoted yesterday.

The immediate outlook is undecided, as it depends so largely on the trend of speculative operations.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 19th instant to mid-day on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£103,500
Germany	23,370
Netherlands	28,195
British India	37,053
Australia	10,053
Other countries	5,263
	£200,437

EXPORTS.

Turkey, (European)	£21,000
Germany	842
Irish Free State	21,191
U. S. A.	13,100
Other countries	5,399
	£5,699

Quoaations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per ob. std. Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
June 22nd.	19d.	19.1/16d.
June 23rd.	18.1/2d.	18.5/8d.
June 24th	18.7/16d.	18.9/16d.
June 26th	18.9/16d.	18.11/16d.
June 27th	19.1/16d.	10.3/16d.
June 28th	18.15/16d.	19.1/16d.
Average	18.750d.	18.865d.

IN NEW YORK.

	(per ounce .999 fine).
June 21st	35.7/16 cents.
June 22nd	35.1/4 "
June 23rd	35. "
June 24th	35.1/16 "
June 26th	35.5/8 "
June 27th	37.1/8 "

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 22nd instant to the 28th instant was dol. 4.36.7/2 and the lowest dol. 4.18.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 24th instant consisted of about 127,700,000 ounces in sycee, 270,000,000 dollars and 6,480 silver bars, as compared with about 131,200,000 ounces in sycee, 270,000,000 dollars and 6,960 silver bars on the 17th instant.

TWELVE YEARS' PROGRESS

Western India Life Insurance Company's Report

The Nineteenth Report of the Directors of the Western India Life Insurance Coy., Ltd. for the year ending 21st. December 1932, States that during the year under report 3416 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in aggregate to Rs. 42,51,000. Of this number 3051 have resulted in policies and the remainder have been either rejected, withdrawn, postponed or are awaiting payment of premium. The total new business effected during the year amounted to Rs. 37,12,552 the annual premium thereon being Rs. 1,95,662.

In spite of the world-wide commercial depression continuing throughout the year the Directors are pleased to note that the Company has made very satisfactory progress. As a result of the year's working a sum of Rs. 6,72,591 has been added during the year to the Life Assurance Fund.

In the year ending 31st December 1931 the Company's investments had shown a depreciation to the extent of Rs. 6,00,000 owing to the heavy slump in the prices of giltedged securities, and the Directors had transferred Rs. 1,00,000 to the Investment Reserve Fund. This year owing to recovery of prices of securities, the Directors are pleased to note that the last year's depreciation has been more than made up and the market value of the Company's Investments stands at Rs. 38,37,550-4-0 (Cost price Rs. 38,34-283-14-10) on 31st. December 1932 as against Rs. 25,45,861-3-0 (Cost price Rs. 31,53,600-10-4) on 31st December 1931.

The Directors have transferred Rs. 9869-6-5, the amount of the profit realized on the sale and maturity of Sterling and Rupee Securities, to the Investment Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs. 2,59,919-9-1.

The Directors recommend the declaration of an interim dividend of 10 per cent. less tax out of the Dividend Equalization Fund reserved for the purpose.

The post of the Managing Director having been abolished by the Board of Directors' Resolution No. 192 dated 9th. April 1932, Mr. K. Y. Joshi B.A.,A.I.A., was appointed Manager of the Company from 15th April 1932.

The Western India is one of the leading Swadeshi Life Offices in India. The following figures of 1931 and 1932 show the progress of the Company year by yeare:—

Year	1931 Rs.	1932 Rs.
New Business	31,53,250	37,12,552
Premium Income	8,25,601	9,37,920
Interest	1,57,154	2,05,774
Claims paid	1,02,395	1,58,488
Life Fund	28,46,652	35,19,243
Total Reserve Fund	6,31,305	6,37,000

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 15.

T.T London on—

Berlin	13.99
Amsterdam	8.26-1/2
Brussels	23.90-1.2
Madrid	39.96
Milan	63.09
Berne	17.24
Paris	85.21
Prague	112.50
New York	4.77

Perfect Stimulant Of Vitality
MAHAN TONIC
SHUKRAL

increase vitality and youthfulness Gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia, General Debility, Loss of Vigour and all the physical and mental troubles or **premature old age.** It tones the nervous system strengthens the body, refreshes the memory and brain power.

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Mahamahopadhyaya
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Saraswati, M.A., L.M.S.

This Institution has been started with a definite aim to teach Ayurveda according to the highest ideals and to supplement it with the most useful modern advances. Veteran Professors of Ayurveda, Science and Western medicine and Surgery are teaching regularly, Students trained for all medical and surgical needs.

Equipments: Up-to-date Anatomical Medicinal and Pathological Museums provided at enormous cost. Splendid Library, Large Herb Garden (30 bighas), Well-equipped Research Laboratory, Dissection, Practical classes etc. INDOOR HOSPITAL OF 50 BEDS with highly efficient Visiting Staff with founder Principal as Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief Surgical and Medical Outdoors with large attendance.

Courses:—Pass: 4 years (Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery—D.A.M.S.) Honours: 5 years (Bachelorship—B.A.M.S.) Postgraduate: one year more (Mastership—M.A.M.S.): also Sanskrit title.

Session opens—Middle of July. **Both Male** and female Candidates admitted up to sixty. Minimum qualification—Matric with Sanskrit or Kavya Madhya: others may be taken if well-grounded in Sanskrit and English. Graduates and Kavyatirthas allowed special concession.

Apply sharp with -/5/- As. stamp for Prospectus. Rules and Application form to—
Kaviraj Sushi Kumar Sen. M.Sc.,
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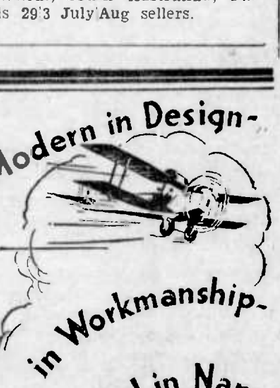
4 FOODS IN 1


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Sealed key solution and prize amount deposited with "My Magazine of India."
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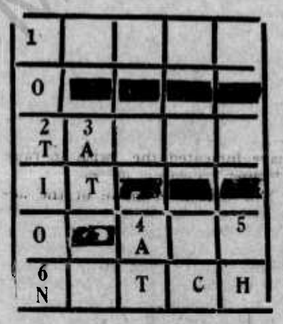

Clues Across:—(1) seize. (2) spot. (4) since. (6) narrow pass in a rock.

Clues Down:—(1) liquid... (3) AT. (4) AT. (5) denoting surprise.

NOTE:—All clues are direct from Chambers XX Century Dictionary and all forms are treated as direct. A, An, the, to, etc. have been omitted in the beginning of the clues. Words from brackets not taken.

Rules of Entrance:—(1) Entrance fee annas eight per entry. (2) Rs. 150 will be awarded for correct solution, and Rs. 100 for solution with one error. (3) The prize amount will NOT be decreased in any event but may be increased at the discretion of the Manager. (4) A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the sealed key solution deposited with "My Magazine of India," and in case of ties prizes will be divided (5) The decision of the Manager must be accepted as final and legally binding in all matters and all entries (in any readable form) and fees (M.O.) must be addressed to:
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George Town, MADRAS.

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Ask your Stockists for it at As. 8 a Tube or
The GUJRAT PHARMACY
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New Business Completed during 1932
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Minimum Rates	Maximum Benefits.
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,00,00,000
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 1,90,00,000

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 17, 1933

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HALF MILLION PEOPLE CHEER BALBO'S ARMADA

Hero Makes Fascist Salute To Anxious Crowds On Shores Of Lake : Pope Sends Message Of Apostolic Blessings

CHICAGO, July 15.

Half a million people are waiting on the shores of Lake Michigan to welcome Balbo's armada when they land at 4 p.m.

Balbo's plane was the first to take off from Montreal with Rosso Italian Ambassador at Washington, as companion who came to welcome airmen.

Forty United States pursuit planes greeted the armada at the point where they entered the United States. Orders were issued that no aircraft must be flown within half a mile of the armada.

The machines enjoyed favourable weather and in the final stage they successively reported along the route at St. Lawrence Lake Ontario, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and then direct to Chicago.

FASCIST SALUTE

LATER.

All machines landed by 0.16 B.S.T having completed the flight from Montreal under eight hours in cloudless sky, sun glinting wings.

A slight breeze ruffled the surface of the lake as the machines alighted in groups of three.

Balbo scrambled out first and raised his arm.

A Fascist salute were made to the crowds estimated at about a million lining on the waters' edge. The crowds cheered mildly.

ITALIAN CITIES JUBILANT

(Special Cable)

ROME, July 15.

Italians are mad with delight at the conclusion of the armada's flight. The Pope was the first to enquire about the arrival and followed the progress with very great interest and had a large map outside his study on which he studied the route and marked the progress by means of little flags. There is an identical map in Sgr. Mussolini's room.

His Holiness has telegraphed requesting cardinal Mundelin the archbishop of Chicago to convey the apostolic blessing and good wishes on Balbo.

Most cities in Italy celebrated the event of torchlight processions, bowling of hooters and whistles.

PREPARING FOR RECEPTION.

LATER

The total flying time is forty-seven-an-half hours; distance from Orbetello to Chicago is 6065/ miles. After baths and change of clothes the crews marched to Soldiersfield where a crowd of 100.000 assembled for a formal welcome by Princes Rospigliosi and Potenziani and the Mayor of Chicago and the Governor of Illinois.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA BEATS JAPAN

TRIANGULAR LAWN TENNIS MATCH RESULT

(Special Cable).

PARIS, July 15.

The following are the results of Matches played on the second day of the triangular lawn tennis contest between South Africa, Japan and France:

Farquharson (S. Africa) beat Boussus 6|2 6|3.

Merlin (France) beat Kirby 11|9 6|3.

Robbins (South Africa) beat Itoh (Japan) 2|6 6|2 6|3.

PRINCETON-CORNELL BEAT OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.

(Special Cable).

PRINCETON, July 16.

Princeton-Cornell beat Oxford-Cambridge by eight events to four.

Lovelock (Oxford) and Bonthron (Princeton) both beat Ladoumegue's mile record.

Lovelock four minutes seven three-fifths second, Bonthron four minutes eightseveneigths seconds.

CRAWFORD BEATS LEE AT WIMBLEDON

PERRY INJURES SHOULDER MUSCLE.

LONDON, July 11.

At Wimbledon, Crawford beat Lee 8|6, 7|5 and 6|4. Lee replaced Perry who injured shoulder muscle which however won't prevent Perry from playing in the interzone final.

McGrath led 4|1 in the first set sometimes leaving Austin stancing with very fast forehand drives and two-handed backhand shots. Then Austin played inspired tennis driving a wonderful length rhythm. Coming up with volley frequently devastatingly he reeled off game after game.

McGrath led 2|0, 3|1, 4|2 in the second set, but Austin levelled 4|4 and winning McGrath's service score went to 5|4 5|5. Then McGrath's mistakes on forehand cost him set. Austin's ground shots on forehand worried Australian third set. McGrath tried drop shots, but he was outwitted by Austin who adopted similar tactics with success.

CRAWFORD AT HIS BEST.

Crawford was at his best. He whipped forehand shots to corners unerringly and always had Lee guessing.

Although the Englishman was by no means poor with ground shots he was so frequently outpositioned that Crawford only had to maintain accuracy for victory. —Reuter Special Service.

RAIN MARS FIRST CLASS CRICKET

Match Between Eton And Harrow Ends In Draw

LONDON, Judy 15.

The following are he closing scores in First Class Cricket matches which commenced today:—

Northamptonshire vs. Worcestershire at Peterborough: Northants 143 for 2 (Liddell 80 not out).

Leicestershire vs West Indies at Leicestershire: West Indies 95 for 4.

Warwickshire vs Gloucestershire at Birmingham: Warwick 139 (Sinfield 4 for 22 Goddard 4 for 42). Gloucester 12 for no loss.

Kent vs Surrey a Blackheath: Kent 251 (Valentine 52, Gover 6 for 82). Surrey 66 for no loss (Hobbs 42 not out).

Derbyshire vs Sussex at Derby: Derby 158 (Tate 4 for 29). Sussex 39 for 2.

Yorkshire vs Middlesex at Bradford—Middlesex 305 (Hearne 79. Hendren 54. Verity 6 for 103.

ETON-HARROW DRAW

The match between Eton and Harrow which began yesterday ended in a drwa.

Scores—Eton 195 (Hotchkiss 88, Duveen 5 for 52) and 84 for 4. Harrow 237 and 146 for 6 declared.

The following matches were not played to-day:—

Somerset vs Hampshire at Bath.

Notts vs Lancashire at Nottingham.

RAIN MARS CRICKET

Wickets all over the country were damaged by rain.

Blackheath has often been Kent's bogey ground in Kent-Surrey duels. Kent players were bemoaning the fact when Kent were 99 for loss of five wickets but Valentine was stouthearted and playing a fierce innings helped to improve matters. He scored mainly through off-drives and hit nine boundaries.

Jardine and Chapman were absent but Hobbs was playing.

Walters was resting on medical advice and B. Quaife captained the team.

LIDELL'S RIGHT PLAY

Liddell played bright cricket and in one over from Jackson he hit three boundaries. When he knew he added 102 in an hour and 20 minutes for the second wicket.

At Bradford it was fight for runs. Hearne early survived very confident leg appeal and he was also missed in slips while he was in twenties. He was always awaiting right ball and hit 12 boundaries. The third wicket partnership between Hearne and Hendren produced 129 runs.

Warwickshire whose score stood at 105 for loss of three wickets lost their remaining wickets for an addition of only 34 runs.—Reuter's Specal.

WHERE SEX IS NO OBSESSION

Co-education On Gold Coast Leads To Purity, Says Rev. Fraser

LONDON, (By air mail).

A strong case for co-education amongst most native Africans was made by the Rev. A. G. Frasor, Principal of the Prince of Wales College and School, at Achimota, Gold Coast, in a paper read before the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "Native Education in Africa."

NATURAL METHOD

"Educating boys and girls together is the natural method, and the surest way of making for purity," said Mr. Fraser, who mentioned that when he insisted on co-education at Achimota, a highly-placed and incensed ecclesiastic declared that provision should be made in the estimates for a creche and infant welfare centre.

"I said I was not out to prevent pupils going astray," Mr. Fraser continued, "but to create people who would choose to do right."

"When we encouraged tribal dancing we were warned on all hands. Boys and girls dance together in these dances freely, gladly, and with splendd artistry. We trust them. Parents trust us, and so far we have not had occasion for regret. but I would rather have such occasions than prevent their occurrences by regulated disrtust.

"We have to give unsupervised leisure to all our pupils while at college. If there they do not learn how to use it wisely how shall they do so later?"

HEALTHY MUTUAL RESPECT.

Boys and girls, he said, were born into the same families, and it was usually left for adults and educationists to put as under those whom God had joined together. Between unrelated and girls brought up in the same school wide interests and valuable ntimacies were shared, and a very healthy mutual respect and friendship grew up.

Mr. Fraser said that he had seen "the baleful fruit of segregated girls' schools in Africa and so far he certainly had had no known reason to repent his rashness" at Achimota, bu etvery reason for gratitude.

"Schools should aim at producing free and responsible citizens. No system of segregation can do that. Segregation does, as a matter of fact, emphasise sex difference, centres the imagination of the forbidden fruit and often teachers in such schools lose all sense of perspective in their obsession over sex dangers.

"Co-education out there means not only a healthy mental life for the pupils, but for their teachers."—Reuter.

"RELEASE POLITICALS"

Resolution To Be Moved In July Session Of C. P. Council

NAGPUR, July 14.

The list of resolutions for the July session of the Council to be moved by non-official members has just come out of the Ballot Box. Altogether there are 64 resolutions, and during the three days that have been allotted for the discussion of resolutions only a few of them will come up before the House.

Mr. S. G. Naik will move the first resolution recommending to the Government that every watandar kamdar and mahar should be annually provided with a rug, a pair of shoes, a turban and a coat.

Mr. C. B. Parakh is responsible for the second resolution which will probably elicit an animated discussion. The wording of the resolution is: "This Council recommends the Government to reconsider its policy resulting in the supersession of senior Indian officials by Europeans.

RELEASE POLITICALS.

Mr. Daduram will move a resolution recommending the release of political prisoners "to facilitate the ending of the strife between the Congress and the Government."

Mrs. Ramabai Tambe will move the resolution recommending Government to take immediate steps to take over the responsibility of girls' primary education themselves instead of leaving to the local bodies.

FOR AGRICULTURIST RELIEF.

Among other important resolutions are Mr. R. A. Kanitkar's recommendation to Local Government to complete the relief of agricultural indebtedness. He has suggested three sources of relief: (1) by floating a large loan upto one crore of rupees; (2) by distributing the proceeds to satisfy creditors who compound their claims before the new Debt Conciliation Board; and (3) by arranging for repayment of the loan in 20 to 30 years. by proportionate increase in the assessment of lands of debtors whose debts have thus been paid off.

FOR HARIJAN EDUCATION

Mr. D. T. Mangalmoorti's motion recommends to the Government to allot 10 lakhs of rupees in the course of the next five years for the rapid expansion of education among the Depressed ann backward classes of this provnce.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde will move for the removal of all disabilities and disadvantages of the Pardhi community in Berar consequent on their being considered as a criminal tribe.

Mr. V. B. Chaubal member from Berar, will move a resolution recommending to the Government "to represent in the proper quarters that in view of the political and financial importance and the peculiar status of Berar, not less than 40 out of the 112 seats proposed for the Central Provinces Legislative Council in the next constitution should be allocated to Berar."—A. P.

RATIONALISATION OF COFFEE INDUSTRY

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION FOR RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION

LONDON, July 15.

Effort to obtain international rationalisation of coffee industry will be made by the Brazilian delegation before the World Economic Conference breaks up. They have submitted a draft convention aiming at restriction of production in accordance with the law of supply and demand for five years.

The Draft seeks to prohibit new plantations or renewal of the existing ones for three years.—Reuter.

"BIG FOUR" AND SOVIET

Compromise On Wheat Exports Not Yet Reached

LONDON, July 15.

After a three hours' discussion to-day representatives of "Big Four" wheat-growing countries and Soviet failed to find a basis of compromise owing to the absence of official Russian figures of wheat experts for preceding years.

It has been decided that conversations be resumed on Monday when the Danubian states will be asked to join.

It is hoped that compromise will be possible then or during the week.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE AID FOR RURAL UPLIFT

NAGPUR, July 14.

"The more one puts his hand to rural work the more he will realise the little which voluntary agencies can do for rural uplift and the more urgent need of putting pressure on the State for broad legislative programme," said Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy, Secretary of the Southern India Rural Wing of the Servants of Society, in the course of a lecture at the South Indian Association, Nagpur, last week-end.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The speaker first emphasised the position of rural indebtedness which could not be solved by co-operative societies and land mortgage banks alone without some settlement of existing claims. The Royal Commissions had recommended that mortgages should be made terminable within 20 years, a simple Rural Insolvency Act should be passed to settle debt claims, the Collectors should be given power to decide the claims and that the Usurious Loans Act should be made more generously operated in favour of the debtor. The Royal Commission on Labour had recommended the summary liquidation of unsecured debts of workmen and salaried people, the exemption of salaries and wages of persons receiving less than Rs. 300 a month from attachment for debt and the abolition of arrest and imprisonment for debt.

CONCESSIONS FOR LABOUR.

Coming to the question of pressure on land by the speaker pointed out that the state should relieve he pressure on land by aiding settlement of ryots on cultivable lands by promoting agricultural industries, by assisting emigration to places such as British Guiana and by conserving rain water by tanks and reservoirs by a special department as recommended by the Royal Commission. Again, so long as the State did not encourage co-operative associations of labour, by special concessions to undertake works, it was impossible to organise them for corporate action for their economic benefit. On this point the Royal Commission on Labour had rightly recommended that the public works department should stipulate the wages of labour for different kinds of work and a minimum age of 12 for employment, and in case of larger works the medical department should be responsible for the workers' health.

MORE MONEY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

The speaker then referred to the importance of civic associations for getting a larger budget of expenditure on social service from the State and the local bodies. This service should include preferential treatment for the betterment of labour, small holders, untouchables and women, provision for drinking water, schools, roads, sites and houses, lighting and sanitation and for organising public opinion to ventilate the grievances of ryots. He then referred to the proposal of the Servants of India Society of starting a residential school which was meant for training agriculturist youths so that they might come back to their villages as future leaders.—A. P.

PRIESTS SHOULD NOT DABBLE IN POLITICS !

Federation Or Separation—For Britain To Decide-Burma "Non-Partymen's Open Letter To Premier And Viceroy

RANGOON, (By Mail).

U Ah Hee and U Hla Tun Phyu in the course of an open letter addressed to Prime Minister, Secretary of State, Viceroy and Governor of Burma on behalf of people who owe allegiance to no political party in Burma say:—

The Anti-Separationists are working in conjunction with Indians and we are anxious lest the British Government would consider that the so-called leaders U Chit Hlaing and Dr. Ba Maw are really working for and on behalf of the people of the country. These people have broken their pledge about boycotting the Legislature and have entered the Council. The so-called victory of the Antis during the last general election held on the 8th November 1932, is, in the main, due to the misrepresentation of facts to the electorate as also to the influence exerted by the Phongyis who were misled. Their subsequent action in the Council led to the withdrawal of the recognitian formerly given to them by the Sanghas 'Priests Unions) and the Wunthanus (Nations Associations). All these members of Associations and Phongyis (Priests) are now blaming the so-called leaders.

JUBILEE HALL MEETING

Thinking that their nterests will be greatly jeopardised when separation comes, the Indians spent large sums of money in influencing those who are somehow or other connected with so-called G.C.B. As to hold protest meetngs. The Historic Jubilee Hall meeting on the 2nd July 1932 was in fact held at the instance and it is said with the financial help of the Indians. As such, whatever resolutions were passed there at should not be recognised by the British Government as the opinion of the country.

HOLD FRESH GENERAL ELECTION

As there are many members of the Legislative Council who are not the true representatives of the country the best course would be to dissolve the present Council and hold a fresh general election.

The Thetpan Sayadaw and Ye U Sayadaw who led their respective G. C. B. A.s are too old to take up politics and they are not familiar with the intricacies of politics. And so, the political programme, as carried on now is the handiwork of a few young irresponsible Phongyis and one or ponsible Phongyis and one or two laymen. They are wasting the time of the Government by having to reply to their meaningless correspondence.

The working of Diarchy has been in the hands of the Twenty-one party for ten solid years now, but owing to failure of many co-operative societies and corruption in municipalities it is transparently clear that the working of the Reforms in the hands of the Twenty-Oners has signally failed. If the British Government have a real desire to discuss independently the plan of a future constitution for Burma they should do well to avoid inviting the people recommended by the local Government.

PRIESTS AND POLITICS.

The Sangha Samaggi (Priests Union) consist of some young Phongyis who have broken the rules of the Vinaya. Phongyis according to Buddhist Scriptures should not interfere in matters of plitical. An enactment for of plitical. An enactment forbidding Phongyis from entering into politics should at once be passed.

The Separation question is not the cardinal point. Separation is bad as Federation. Both of them are full of defects. The separation question is not the cardinal issue before the country. Neither is it a matter of life and death. The Separation vs. Federation controversy is detrimental to the progress of the country and Federation vs. Separation controversy is not likely to benefit the country. It will only lead to trouble.

BRITAIN'S CHOICE

So the British Government is at liberty to separate Burma from India or to Federate Burma with India. If the country were to suffer after separation or after federation, the people will be compelled to revive their political work from the beginning, all over again. It should therefore be left to the decision of the British Government. The best constitution would be one that is framed in accordance with the qualifications of the people and one which opens the way for the progressive realisation of full self-Government for Burma. —A.P.

ALL WELL WITH MYSORE JAILS !

Inspector-General's Assuurance In State Legislature

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 14.

The administration report of the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State for the calendar year 1932, issued on Wednesday, shows that there was a fall in the number of juvenile prisoners, under the age of 15, from 115 in 1931 to 88 in the year under review. The number of first offenders fell from 79 to 40. On the other hand, there is noticeable an increase in the percentage of corporal punishment awarded to prisoners for jail offences. The corporal punishments increased from 5.00 to 7.36 per cent.

RELEASED ON PROBATION.

On the recommendation of the Standing Advisory committees of the two jails, 35 long-term prisoners were released on probation.

The question of prison reform in the State has been urged on the attention of Government for some time past and during the recent session of the Legislative Council, by means of a token cut, this question was discussed Several non-officials pleaded for prison-reform, with particular reference to the clothing, diet etc., of prisoners and also to the need for improved sanitation inside the jails. The report of the Mysore Prison Reform Committee, appointed by the State Lawyers' Conference, was cited and members requested the Government to adopt some of the recommendations of the committee. The Inspector-General of Prisoners in Mysore, Dr. S. Subba Rao, in reply to the debate opined that all was well with the jails in Mysore.

RANJITSINHJI'S ENGLISH ESTATE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 15.

Ranjitsinghji left a gross estate in England worth about 186,000 sterling and a net personality to the time of 4,000 sterling. He died intestate.

Letters of administration have been granted to the attorney of the present Maharaja.

THREE COMMUNISTS SHOT DEAD

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, July 15.

Three Communists were shot dead while being escorted to the Concentration Camp.

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